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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Relief Law Is U. S. Backlog

Irish Duties Hurt Dutifully

Americans Work for Arms Cut

Roumanian Peasant Votes Win

Germany Mixes Jobs Question

Moslems May Beg for Ballots

PRESIDENT HOOVER thanks Congress for its coöperation in making the $2,100,000,000 relief measure a law. "Here is a backlog of assurance," says the Chief Executive, "that there need be no hunger and cold in the United States." Congress's session began in March with Communists marching, ended in July with a marching bonus army. It found a paper balance for the national budget, cut down last year's appropriation figures possibly $1,000,000,000, rejected the cash bonus payment, resisted proposals for currency inflation, and in major matters followed the President's leading. Hardest fought were the tax bill and the relief measure. The net result of the new legislation can hardly be less than large and steady business improvement—since billions of federal credit has been lined up behind commerce, banking and agriculture in the United States.

¶ British-Irish duties settle down to a disastrous two-way cutting match that promises no good to disputants not actually far apart. Each is willing to arbitrate, though on slightly different terms; each is willing to let annuities wait, if he can hold the bag. MacDonald says he's through, that de Valera must make the next move. Suffering Irish farmers wish to know how soon is next. And Sean O'Kelly, head of the Free State delegation, arrives at remote Ottawa and says: "We have come to deepen the channels of Irish-Canadian trade—why not?" Being a diplomat, he says it serious-like—quite as though Ottawa's window-rattling roar weren't emanating from the British lion.

¶ The Disarmament Conference prepares to make the best showing and adjourn the present session. Leading powers agree to extend for the full period of the conference the arms holiday scheduled to expire in November, which Italy put through last fall. Several powers declare little has been accomplished. American Delegates Hugh Gibson and Norman Davis work hard on Britain and France for the Hoover arms cut proposal. If they can get even favorable words on this specific reduction in the official summing up, they will feel that a great deal has been accomplished—that six months of hard work, high hopes, sharp shifts and bitter disappointments have had their reward.

¶ Roumania holds elections in which the National Peasants' Party appears to win a sweeping victory. Former Premier Julius Maniu, who led the party, is brought back to power in Bucharest. Another former Premier, Nicholas Jorga, goes down in ignominious defeat. As his party seems to have less than 2 per cent of the vote, it cannot take a place in the Parliament. In spite of King Carol's extension of farm debts to aid them, the peasants have been in great difficulties. Now the farmers can test the value of an old saying—those who have suffered most in the dark should find the quickest way to the light.

¶ Germany's Ministry of Labor is deluged with plans to provide work for the unemployed. Nearly all the plans deal with the husband and wife double job situation. At first the planners insisted that wives must be laid off. "Often unfair," was a general reply. So the new plans attempt to adjust this point correctly. Keep the wife on the job, many prescribe—Let the husband worry along in idleness at home.

¶ India sees millions of Moslems all the way from Peshawar to Istanbul beginning to feel a new political unity as possible for themselves. Afghans, Persians and Arabs react noticeably to the exercise by the Pathan Moslems of Northwest Frontier Province of their new constitutional rights. The hard-fighting Pathans seem to their fellow-religionists to have found an improved method. Ballots may even be better than bullets. All Islam is listening to Maulana Shaukat Ali, powerful Indian leader, as he points the lesson. Thus the Hindus and Sikhs, slow to admit the value of what the British offer them, may later learn it in a roundabout, human way—from numerous neighbors making a noise like enthusiasm.

¶ Ontario and Quebec farmers stage a near riot at Ottawa, when Prime Minister Bennett refuses to address them. Their demands upon Canada's delegates to the economic conference had already been presented in writing and by committee, but the farmers wanted soothing words from the highest authority to carry home. Little damage is done, unless politically, by the outburst. The Canadian farmer is no ready rioter; he's just human. Seemingly sitting on a tack, he merely wishes everyone who might be moved to help him to get the point.

Former King Gets Primary Diploma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

A FORMER King has just finished the primary school and received a diploma with an average grade of 9.91 out of a possible 10.

He is the Grand Duke of Roumania, little Michael, who two years ago turned the throne over to his father.

He took the examination before a body of professors and had to give oral and written answers to questions covering the subjects of Roumanian languages, arithmetic, geometry, geography, history, drawing, writing, and singing.

President's Pay Up Twice In 143 Years

Congressmen in 136 Years Going From $6 Working Day to $10,000 a Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18 — Even with the 20 per cent cut President Hoover gave himself last week, the 15 per cent decrease taken by Cabinet members and the 10 per cent reduction by members of Congress, the salaries of those officials look abundant compared with some that were paid to their predecessors.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission recalls that Washington's salary was fixed by the first Congress at $25,000, which was by far higher than any other government salary of the time. But the President and others at that time were not embarrassed by there being corporation executives, prize fighters, baseball heroes or movies stars with much higher incomes.

The $25,000 was fixed by the Act of Sept. 24, 1789, and for 80 years $25,000 remained the fixed salary of the Presidents. In 1873, the salary was doubled. The next increase was a little less long in coming, when, after 36 years, Congress made it $75,000, William Howard Taft being the first President to benefit thereby.

The office of Vice-President seems always to have appeared to Congress to be worth about one-fifth that of the Presidency from a salary standpoint. The presidential rise to $75,000 in 1909 left the Vice-President at a pay ratio of less than one-sixth, but in 1925 Congress corrected this and increased the vice-presidential stipend to the present $15,000.

It seems odd to look back and learn that a Secretary of State of the United States once received a salary that in these days might be sniffed at by the many assistants in business. Yet Thomas Jefferson, first Secretary of State, was paid just $3500. So was Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury. The first Secretary of War received only $3000 a year. During Washington's Administration, the Attorney-General had so little to do that it was a part-time job and its holder had to rely on other sources of income.

In 1853 Congress placed the entire Cabinet on an even basis at $8000 a year. In 1873 when the President's salary went up to $50,000 a generous Congress raised cabinet salaries to $10,000. In 1907 they were raised to $12,000 and in 1925 the $15,000 yearly wage was established.

In the early days, members of Congress were treated, from a salary standpoint, as day laborers, and their endeavors in statesmanship seem to have been regarded as piecework. At any rate they were paid a daily wage of $6 and that only while attending sessions of Congress and paying strict attention to business.

It was nearly 50 years until Congress fixed the compensations of its members at the annual salary of $3000, in 1856. But this time the president pro tempore of the Senate was given $8000 a year and the Speaker $6000.

Since the Act of March 4, 1925, senators, representatives and delegates have received the present salary of $10,000 annually, with the Speaker raised to the Cabinet wage of $15,000.

Thus, it took 136 years to raise congressmen from a day laborer's pay to $10,000 a year.

Don Sets Record, 120 Miles an Hour

LUSS, Loch Lomond, Scot., July 18 (AP)—Kaye Don, British speed boat racing king, today won back for England the world's water speed record by setting a new mark of 119.81 miles an hour, the average of two runs over the mile course on Loch Lomond in his boat, Miss England III.

The new mark tops by more than eight miles an hour the previous record held by Gar Wood, of Detroit. Wood's record, set in Florida waters, was 111.726 miles.

On his first run, made shortly after 5 a. m., Don negotiated the course a mile up and a mile back, at an average speed of 117.43 miles. An hour later he and his mechanic, Dick Garner, again started Miss England III in quest of new figures.

The first mile lap, from south to north, on the second run, was covered at 120.50 miles an hour and the southward lap at 119.12, an average of 119.81.

End of Congress Paves Way For Campaign and Industry

Business Fortified by Relief and Home Loan Bank Bills, and Rise in Livestock, Looks Ahead With Cheer—Legislation to Rest

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18 — With Congress, which adjourned late Saturday, finally out of the way, and President Hoover ready to sign the $2,100,000,000 relief bill, which, together with the home loan bank bill, was passed in the closing hours, the path is cleared for a long lull in legislative activity, and the stage is set for the national drama of a presidential election.

The opinion of the comptroller of the currency is waited on the home loan bank measure, as respects the Borah-Glass amendment permitting the issuance of about $1,000,000,000 of new currency. The indications are that Mr. Hoover will sign the bill if no constitutional problem is involved.

In the meantime business activity is being watched closely for signs of recovery. Some trends looking to recovery are already indicated. The recent rise in farm commodity prices is estimated to have added $100,000,000 to livestock values. Hog prices have risen steadily for 34 days with but slight setback. The gain is not confined to one commodity, but last week included more than 30.

Billions of dollars of federal credit have been contributed to the relief of business, banking and agriculture in the historic session of Congress just concluded. The relief bill, alone, will in the words of Mr. Hoover ultimately "find employment for hundreds of thousands without drain on the taxpayer."

This came from the President at his Rapidan camp, in a statement that served as an epilogue to the turbulent eight-month session. He thanked Congress for its coöperation in passing the relief bill, and declared it furnishes "a backlog of assurance that there need be no hunger and cold in the United States."

Text of President Hoover's statement:

I expect to sign the relief bill on Tuesday. I now wish to express the appreciation which I have and I know that the country has to those leaders of both political parties who have coöperated to

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BRIDGE TO PAY $1,000,000 FOR ST. LOUIS RELIEF

Toll on Structure Over Mississippi Authorized by New Ordinance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18—To raise funds for unemployment relief, the city of St. Louis has placed a toll on the municipal bridge across the Mississippi River. With 25,000 vehicles crossing the bridge daily, the toll is expected to raise $1,000,000 during the next year.

The ordinance passed by the St. Louis Board of Aldermen provides for a 10-cent charge on pleasure cars and 15 cents on commercial vehicles. The vote was 20 to 4. Mayor Victor J. Miller signed the ordinance Saturday, a staff of collectors is being organized today, and the collection starts tomorrow.

The toll tax on traffic over the municipal bridge is the tenth special tax bill for relief funds to be passed by the Board of Aldermen following the crisis fund campaign six months ago. It is by far the most important as a revenue producer. Of the other nine, only that which increased the gasoline tax by one-half a cent, yielding about $400,000 a year, is of much consequence. The remaining eight, together, will produce about $70,000, it is estimated.

With $200,000 previously provided by the city government to restore unemployment relief, recently abandoned for lack of funds, St. Louis today studied the recommendations of its Citizens' Committee on Unemployment Aid.

The board of aldermen is now faced with a request for a $4,600,000 bond issue. Such a bond issue, to be voted on at the November election by the people of St. Louis, it is agreed, is held to be a necessary part of the relief program if it is to be more than temporary.

Explaining that the bond issue proposal was accepted without dissent in the committee, Mr. Miller said that the necessary steps would be taken to put the issue before the voters. A federal loan of $2,000,000, also recommended by the committee, is being sought. The Mayor has applied to Gov. Henry S. Caulfield to request a state loan for Missouri to contain that amount for St. Louis.

A recommendation of the Committee of 71, for a study of the industries of the community to see what all businesses, operating together, can do in regard to shorter hours, shorter work weeks and staggered employment as means of increasing the spread of work, is receiving much favorable comment.

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THINGS PRESENT

Doubtless you had read it before you saw this, but in case you didn't, don't allow yourself to miss "Prohibition Facts," Professor Carver's new daily feature appearing exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor. Invite your home papers to copy it. Also, it will repay you to read the story about what Fort Wayne, Ind., did with some reprints of an article appearing in this paper.

Would you call men like President Butler of Columbia, President Hopkins of Dartmouth, President Hutchins of Chicago and others of like standing (and views) "champions of the liquor power"? Well, read Mr Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

Something worth pondering: "Let's Be Satisfied" on the Children's page.

How well do you remember the noted explorers? Try to work out the Rime-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday and Friday) and find out.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow, as usual, brings the Educational page with its indispensable Parent column.

Tuesday, of course, brings you the weekly Radio column.

END TO SLUMS IN MEXICO CITY URGED IN PLAN

Seminar Hears Proposal for Improvement of Civic Architecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Señor Carlos Contreras, a leading architect of this city and chief of the program commission of the Secretariat of Communications, in an address to the Seminar in Mexico on "Housing Conditions in Mexico," outlined his recommendations for the permanent improvement of civic architecture.

The plan, which is now under consideration of municipal officials, includes a regional master plan to control the growth of the federal district, which embraces the Mexican Capitol, zoning, a housing law with powers of enforcement, establishment of a building and loan association, competitions for good architecture, and an educational drive.

In approaching the problem of improving housing conditions, Señor Contreras turns his first attack on the slum areas, the establishment of which he sees necessary "to prevent the continuous creation of conditions which are a shame for the country and a threat to the city."

Whether his suggestions were accepted or not, he said there were three fundamental steps to consider. First, necessary legislation to authorize the destruction of houses and slums considered unsanitary. In eliminating these unsatisfactory conditions, he would then proceed with the reconstruction of residential quarters preceded by changing the present policy of dividing the city blocks into small lots.

The second requisite is necessary legislation or regulations which will define the essential elements making up a healthy home and fixing the minimum requirements of light, ventilation, hygiene and safety.

Turning to the last point, he brings up the necessity of government financial aid and suggests four ways in which this may be brought about. The state or city delegated with powers to buy land and build houses needed for the workingmen either in the city or suburbs; the state to lend money at a low rate of interest to philanthropic companies or coöperative societies formed by the workingmen or future tenants; by means of loans made directly to the workingmen desiring to build their homes on easy installments; and last—to exempt from taxes all houses built in accordance with a standard type and fixed cost.

POWERS EXTEND ARMS HOLIDAY; TALKS RENEWED

American, British and French Envoys Strive for Agreement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 18—The arrival of the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, and the immediate start of a series of Franco-American and Franco-British conversations gave the Disarmament Conference today a new impetus toward conclusion of the first phase of its work.

Agreement is still lacking on two or three of the most important subjects of negotiations. Somewhat to compensate for these gaps the powers have agreed to extend the arms truce concluded last autmun and expiring in November until the end of the conference.

Under the terms of this holiday agreement the respective governments are bound not to produce any armaments surprises. They may stick to existing programs, but not increase them. By this agreement the world receives a guarantee of a further period of stability.

Moreover, naval phases of disarmament are finally agreed between both great and small sea powers. Naturally, unable to adopt either the Hoover or Baldwin naval proposals, the former favoring reduction of one-third in the treaty number and tonnage of battleships, the latter proposing a reduction of one-third in both tonnage and gun caliber of all categories of naval vessels, the nations will start in September negotiations to consider what improvements may be brought to the London and Washington treaties. These are the chief points of agreement in a resolution which will be concluded later in the present week.

The chief subject still offering difficulty is the treatment of effectives, a topic under discussion between the Americans and French. The United States delegation asks that there be "substantial reduction" in men under arms; the French wish merely "strict reduction." Granted that no figures or terms of reduction are being charted, the problem becomes a mere matter of words and it is unlikely that M. Herriot and the American spokesmen, Mr. Hugh S. Gibson and Mr. Norman H. Davis, will long remain in disagreement.

The question of budgetary limitation however is a subject of dispute between French and British, the Americans willing to concede financial restriction to the French, who are extremely eager to apply this method because their present armament budget is actually being cut as the result of financial conditions.

Bonus Forces Turn Toward Legislative Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—The Bonus Expeditionary Force is turning its attention toward a legislative policy furthering a demand for the payment of the $2,400,000,000 bonus certificates. It is understood that pressure will be brought to bear during the coming elections throughout the country on candidates up for election and reelection.

Plans are under way for a convention to be held here this week with one delegate accredited to each 50 men registered on the rolls of the bonus forces. Orders have been issued each division commander to forward to headquarters the names of delegates selected.

Peace has settled upon the capital following the excitement of the last few days. After the turbulent scenes within hearing of the Senate and House, the 18,000 unemployed World War veterans have "dug in" to discuss future plans.

While any veteran in the city may obtain up to July 25 from the Veterans' Administration a railroad ticket to his home, most of the men appeared disposed to remain here. By their own ingenuity they are better housed than when they arrived and the food supply is said to be sufficient for many days.

Seven Cows to Graze Instead of Four Under British Fertilizing Project

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — After extensive researches in fertilizers and fertilizing, Imperial Chemicals Ltd., announces that it is now possible to graze seven cows where four grazed before.

Granted the proper application of nitrogen fertilizers and the control of grazing in Great Britain, some interesting results would emerge.

Pasturage would be provided for more than 10,000,000 additional sheep, and the acreage required to feed a cow reduced by half. Pigs could be increased threefold. Poultry would rise from 70,000,000 to 110,000,000 head.

The production of home-grown foods in Great Britain could, in 10 years, be increased from its present level of 38 per cent to 55 per cent of the country's total food requirements. This would reduce the bill paid for imported food by not less than £100,000,000 annually.

Like other authoritative advocates of British agricultural revival, Sir Frederick Keeble, director of Chemical Industries' experimental and advisory services, holds out no hope of Britain ever becoming able to compete in the grain markets of the world and points to grassland as the key to Britain's future agricultural prosperity. In his view even greater reliance should be placed upon overseas supplies for breadstuffs and British arable operations confined to raising food for livestock, English climate being exceptionally favorable to grasses and clovers.

According to Sir Frederick, a scheme which would make Britain virtually self-supporting in the costly protein foods—meat, butter, cheese, eggs—could become fully operative within a period of 10 years. The time necessary for the cattle to arrive at maturity could serve to make the farmers familiar with the new knowledge concerning fertilizers and better methods of grazing and pasture control.

SCHEMPP SETS GLIDER RECORD OF 65 MILES

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—A new record of 65 miles for glider flying had been chalked up today for the entrants in the annual national gliding meet here to aim at. Pilot Martin Schempp of Pittsburgh, Penna., yesterday took off in his motorless glider and flew to Gellatt, Penna., 65 miles away, bettering the former American record of 17.6 miles.

John O'Meara of New York, about the same time, arrived at Binghamton, N. Y., after flying 55 miles. In the course of his flight, O'Meara said he climbed a mile above the hills of southern New York, a record altitude, although he had no proof to win him official recognition.

Soil of Islamic Comity

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

FROM INDIA TO TURKEY THE CHAIN SPREADS

Development of Moslem Solidarity Shown in Northwest Frontier Province's Rise to Popular Rule.

EVENTS IN INDIA LEAD TO UNITY AMONG MOSLEMS

Other Great Muhammadan Sections Awakened by Gains in Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Are the Islamic countries of the Near and Middle East emerging as a comity of nations to play their part in world politics?

Developments of recent years have awakened a new political consciousness among Moslems in a whole chain of nations which lie between the Bay of Bengal, the Black Sea, and the southern seaboard of the Mediterranean.

From Peshawar, capital of the Northwest Frontier Province of India, to Istanbul, Turkey, the law of the Koran holds good. The Moslem writ runs through Persia, Arabia, and into parts of Africa, forming a solid block of peoples professing Muhammadanism.

The recent establishment of a Legislative Council in the Northwest Frontier Province marks a new stage in the development of this Moslem solidarity. The Pathans who inhabit the province are Moslems and they now come under a semi-democratic form of government similar to that existing in the other provinces of British India; but, more significant still, their status now invests them with a constitutional standing akin to that of the other Moslem peoples of the Near and Middle East.

Constitutional Plan Watched

Linked by their religion with Afghans, Turks, Persians, Arabs, and the other races which profess the Moslem faith, the Pathans have aroused the interest of these sister peoples in the constitutional advance which the province has made. They are taking more than a detached interest in the contest between British constitutional methods, which have heretofore held sway in the province, and the unconstitutional agitation which has made much headway among a strong section of the Pathans.

How far these various nations are developing a common interest was shown recently when Maulana Shaukat Ali, picturesque and prominent leader of Indian Moslems, made a trip through the Near and Middle East. The sole purpose of his mission was to awaken Moslems to an appreciation of their status as a race in relation to world politics.

According to the Maulana there are growing signs that Islam—as Mahomet named his creed—is acquiring a new unity. This unity takes the novel form of a chain of kindred nations developing a common nationalism.

Advocates of Separation

In India itself the growth of Moslem political sentiment is trending along significant lines. There are many Moslem politicians who desire to see northern India separated from the rest of the subcontinent and established as a Moslem state. To these politicians the natural boundary line between India and Afghanistan is not the "Durand line," now in a no-man's land between the two countries, but the River Indus, which traverses the Punjab province and splits the Bombay Presidency.

Adoption of this new boundary line would automatically divide India into two communal camps, placing on the northern boundary of the country a chain of lands whose peoples as Moslems have long been hostile to the Hindus in the plains below. The hostility between the two races, which began centuries ago through historic and geographical causes, has been intensified in recent years by political conditions.

Establishment of the new province on the frontier therefore strengthens the hands of Moslems, since it means that through time—as British supervision is withdrawn—policies following definite Moslem lines will prevail.

Three-Cent Postage? Look at 1792 Prices!

CHICAGO (AP)—Persons not yet resigned to digging down for that third penny when they post letters can console themselves with the fact it once required a 25-cent stamp.

A scrutiny of Post Office Department records showed that in 1792 the charge to carry a letter 450 miles or more was 25 cents per sheet. A letter of more than one sheet was considered to be as many letters as there were sheets. The rate was 6 cents for 30 miles and increased with distance.

DUBLIN COUPLES FREEDOM WITH BRITISH TRADE

Head of Ottawa Delegation Bars Political Issues at Empire Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 18—While Ireland wants complete independence from the British Crown and therefore from the British Empire it is anxious to obtain all the commercial advantages in the way of preferential tariffs that may result from the Imperial Economic Conference. This in brief is the attitude of the Irish Free State as explained by Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, chief of the Irish delegation, on his arrival in the capital yesterday.

Reminded of the recent statement of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, regarding England's objection to making new trade agreements with the Free State in view of its violation of the Anglo-Irish treaty and asked how he expected Canada and the other Dominions not to take similar action, Mr. O'Kelly replied:

"I presume you in Canada are your own masters. We have come to Ottawa on business. We believe we can deepen the channels of Irish-Canadian trade to our mutual advantage. We regard the Ottawa Conference as primarily an economic conference that has nothing to do with constitutional questions."

Ireland expects to obtain complete independence without strife and without destroying the trade relations with England, its best customer, said Mr. O'Kelly.

Farmers Disappointed

Agriculture came nearer to losing its traditional poise last Saturday than at any time since 1929, when the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, refused an invitation to address a gathering of several thousand farmers from Ontario and Quebec, who had come to the capital to impress their views on Canada's representatives to the Imperial Economic Conference.

It is true that these views had already been delivered in writing for submission to the conference and Mr. Bennett had received a small delegation from the gathering that morning despite his multiplicity of duties at this time, but the farmers were relying on a personal message of good will and encouragement to stiffen their hopes, if not from the

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Prohibition Facts

1—Drys' Opponents

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

THREE groups have opposed temperance reform at every stage: First, those who make money out of the drink trade,—who therefore gain as the drink habit spreads and lose as the temperance movement progresses. Second, those who not only like to drink but also put their appetites above the public good. Third, a large and sincere group who are genuinely puzzled as to the effects of drink and the way to control it, and are frequently misled by the active propaganda of the first two groups. These same groups are now opposing prohibition.

With the first two groups we need not concern ourselves. It is useless to waste time on them. There is no reasoning with an appetite, either for money or liquor. The third group is the largest of the three, and it needs to be convinced. Its members hold the balance of power in the present controversy, but it is difficult to reach them. The propaganda put forth by the first two groups is very skillful; it is amply financed; and it is flooding the country. It has its organized claque at political conventions trained to boo every dry sentiment and applaud every wet sentiment. It controls the metropolitan press and effectively blocks most attempts to get facts before the people. It hires at large salaries the most skillful propagandists of the country. What chance have we?

Well, we have the facts on our side, and, in the long run, they are worth more than all the money the wets can command.

LAKES-OCEAN WATERWAYS PACT SIGNED

United States and Canada Agreed on Ship and Power Project

COST ESTIMATED AT $543,000,000

Ratification by Legislatures to Start Decade's Work for Immense Force

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty was signed today. A statement issued by President Hoover estimated the huge undertaking would require 10 years to complete, with total cost of $543,000,000 for the waterway alone, of which the share of the United States would be approximately $272,000,000. The project will develop approximately 2,200,000 horsepower, to be equally divided. It is believed to be the greatest international engineering project ever undertaken.

The treaty settles the question of the level of the Great Lakes, and provides that diversion of water through the Chicago Drainage Canal shall be brought to conformity with the Supreme Court ruling, not later than Dec. 31, 1938. A three-member international arbitral tribunal is provided to take care of emergencies. President Hoover notes the opinion of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Acting Secretary of War, that these provisions are sufficient to provide for maintenance of the nine-foot waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi.

The work of constructing the international section of the great waterway will be vested in a joint body of 10, known as the St. Lawrence International Rapids Section Commission. It will have wide power. A preliminary engineers' report estimated seven years' work on this phase of the project, but provides additional time for unforeseen obstacles.

Two-Stage Plan Adopted

First details of the engineering agreement are given out. The United States has yielded to the Canadian desire for a two-stage plan, instead of a single stage, the dams to be constructed at Crysler Island, and Barnhart Island, respectively. The United States agrees to provide the funds for construction of works in the international section. A 27-foot waterway is provided. President Hoover states this depth would admit "90 per cent" of the world's shipping. Remote Wisconsin and Minnesota points would become seaports.

Allocation of the American share of power as between the United States and New York State is not covered in the treaty. The treaty leaves each nation free to settle the purely domestic question of utilization of its own water power. This statement is believed to answer the contentions raised by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York. The text of the final report of the Joint Board of Engineers, it is announced, will be made public in a few days. On this report the new treaty is based.

A possible big impetus to business recovery is contained in the treaty. If contracts for recommended works are let now it is said there will be substantial savings from original 1926 estimates. Work will be provided for many laborers for the next decade. The completed canal will give "equalization of transportation advantages" to the entire Great Lakes area, it is stated, comprising over 40,000,000 people. According to the 1926 estimate the completed waterway means saving of approximately 6 cents per bushel in grain transportation costs to Europe.

"The treaty represents to me the redemption of a promise which I made to the people of the midwest," Mr. Hoover stated. The project is of first importance to the whole continent, he added. It has been worked out "in a spirit of coöperation, of which all North America can be justly proud."

Statement by President

The President's text follows:

The signing of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty marks another step forward in this the greatest internal improvement yet undertaken on the North American continent. The treaty must yet be ratified by the legislative bodies of the two governments and is not effective unless this is done.

The treaty represents to me the redemption of a promise which I made to the people of the Midwest. It provides for the construction of a 27-foot waterway from the sea to all Canadian and American points on the Great Lakes. Such a depth will admit practically ninety per cent of ocean shipping of the world to our lake cities in the states of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Its influence in cheapening transportation of overseas goods will stretch widely into the interior from these points. Its completion will have a profoundly favorable effect upon the development of agriculture and industry throughout the Midwest. The large by-product of power will benefit the Northwest. These benefits are mutual with the great Dominion to the north.

Decade of Construction

The waterway will probably require 10 years for completion, during which time normal growth of traffic in the nation will far more than compensate for any diversions from American railways

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TRADE ADVANCE BASED ON STATE OF WAGE EARNER

Federal Coöperation in Industrial Program Urged at Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 18—Recovery from the present economic recession and control of the business cycle in the future depends on the adoption of a program by Government and industry recognizing the importance of the wage earner as a consumer.

This is the outstanding conclusion of the experts and business leaders who for two weeks have been discussing economic recovery at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

Many theories were outlined on the causes of the present situation, divergent views advanced on the soundness of the relief measures passed by Congress, recommendations made for remedial and preventive action for the future; but underlying every one of them was the contention that unemployment was a major cause and not a result of the business slump, and that the key to economic recovery is the adoption of a new government and industrial program recognizing the fact that unemployment has become a permanent national problem.

Program for Employment

Interest at the concluding session of the institute centered upon the recommendations of the round table on unemployment, which outlined 16 essential points in a national program based on the assumption that "industry was made for man and not man for industry."

"Unless there is a fundamental change in economic, industrial and political practices, there is little prospect of unemployment being permanently reduced; there is every possibility that it will increase, as it was increasing even during the years of our greatest prosperity," it was declared in the report made by Mr. Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau and leader of the round table.

The present acute situation, it was pointed out, is due primarily to "The continuing spread between the power to produce and the capacity to consume," as wages have failed to keep pace with increase in the value and volume of manufactured products.

The main points in the program outlined by the round table were: shortening the working day and the working week with an ultimate increase in wages; readjustment of tariff regulations to stimulate foreign and domestic markets; establishment of a permanent governmental research agency to study occupational trends; setting up a National Advisory Economic Council for coördination of production and consumption and of a federal-state system of public employment exchanges; a program of subsistence farming enabling persons who cannot be absorbed into industry to establish themselves on the land not a producers but as self-supporting citizens, and of regular publication by the Government of accurate data on unemployment.

Halt of Liquidation Urged

A new economics, based on the recognition of individual welfare and progress as the foremost concern of government and industry, is being developed as a result of economic recession, asserted Mr. Jett Lauck, economist and former secretary of the War Labor Board, of Washington.

"The new group of economists lays down as its fundamental basis of economic reasoning that the pursuit of wealth should not be entirely selfish, but that it should be softened by the higher standards of ethics and religion, and by considerations of humanity," he said.

Speaking of the Hoover reconstruction program, he said:

"The new relief measure will be good or bad according to the way it is administered; it can be used to slow up the deflation process, but I do not believe it will be adequate to turn the depression." He believed that the Government should take drastic steps to stop further liquidation. "The man who has lost his home, his insurance equity and his job will not stand further liquidation," he declared.

Credit for Home Building

Mr. Jules Bogen, financial editor of the Journal of Commerce, believed that widespread use of government credit for financing self-sustaining enterprises would slow up deflation, and approved the plan by which government credit would be extended for a nation-wide program of home-building.

The informal group conferences at which about 30 city officials met with economic and political science experts to discuss problems of city government under the auspices of the institute was a marked success and paves the way for future conferences, it was stated by Dr. Thomas H. Reed, vice-president of the National Municipal League and leader of the conference. Similar meetings will be held in different parts of the country, he said.

Dr. Charles Maphis, director of the Institute, reported that the sixth session has been one of the most successful in its history. It was attended by 560 registered members, representing 30 states and eight countries.

Trade Problems To Be Discussed

Preliminary programs were issued today for the fourth annual Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, coöperating with leading colleges, trade and civic organizations throughout the entire country. The conference, to be held at the University Club, Boston, Sept. 19 and 20, is a national forum for problems of distribution.

Themes are "Fundamental Economic Changes in Distribution" and "Interpretation of Consumer Demand." Prominent authorities in production and distribution fields have been secured to present practical talks to business executives.

Speakers will include: Mr. Herbert W. Hess of the Wharton School of Finance and Administration; Mr. Victor Pelz, director of research of the American Institute of Food Distribution Inc.; Mr. Malcolm P. McNair, professor of marketing of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Mr. Paul T. Cherington, consultant on marketing; Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association; Mr. Robert F. Elder, professor of marketing of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Business School, and Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, director of the Garland School of Boston.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Cohasset: Dance recital, benefit Florence Crittenton League, Cohasset Town Hall, 8:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Scituate Harbor: Exhibition of American antiques, Scituate Yacht Club, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., through Wednesday.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paitings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. Robert Treat Paine II; Modern American Prints; British Etchings, 1650-1850; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Aquatints by Goya.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstein.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room; Exhibit of Washington. To be continued indefinitely. An exhibition of wood block prints in color by courtesy of Holman's Print Shop. Through July 31.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Forty-three etched scenes of Boston and environs, by Sears Gallagher. Through July 31.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Robert Brackman. Through July 31.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

The Carrier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.—Exhibitions: Gravure prints of George Washington. Through July 25. Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts. Through Aug. 1.

Fitchburg (Mass.) Art Center—Exhibition arranged to illustrate various techniques in art. Through Aug. 31.

Nashua (N. H.)—Public Library. Oil paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker. Through July 31.

Members exhibition—The Art Association of Newport (R. I.)

Provincetown (Mass.) Art Association—Annual summer exhibition of modern art. Continuing through July 31.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Center—Tenth annual exhibition of paintings and etchings. Continuing until Sept. 15.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Association—Third annual summer exhibiton. At Association gallery at Ogunquit Beach. Through August.

North Shore Art Association—Tenth annual summer exhibition. East Gloucester (Mass.). Through Sept. 10.

Rockport (Mass.) Art Association. Twelfth Annual summer exhibition. At the Old Tavern on Main Street. Continuing through Sept. 10.

Newport Art Association, 76 Bellevue Road, Newport (R. I.)—Annual summer exhibition of painting and sculpture. Through Aug. 6.

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18—San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation, subsidiary of Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation, reports for the five months ended May 31 net of $5022 after charges, compared with $668,276 in the like period of 1931. Operating revenues were $4,492,743, compared with $4,890,808. May net was $305,067, compared with $384,713 in May, 1931.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; northwest or west winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday, except possibly local thunder showers Tuesday afternoon in west and north portions; little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday except probably local thunder showers in west portion Tuesday afternoon; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; probably local thunder showers in afternoon; little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; little change in temperature.

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	78	Montreal	64	78
Bismarck	72	98	Nantucket	72	80
Boston	71	86	New Orleans	80	80
Buffalo	66	80	New York	70	82
Calgary	52	74	Norfolk, Va.	80	88
Charleston	82	90	North Platte	72	98
Chicago	72	78	Philadelphia	74	88
Cincinnati	72	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	108
Denver	68	90	Pittsburgh	66	86
Eastport, Me.	56	64	Portland, Me.	64	72
Hatteras	84	88	Raleigh	78	94
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p. m.			St. Louis	74	96
			St. Paul	76	94
Helena, Mont.	68	94	Salt Lake City	66	92
Huron, S. D.	80	98	San Francisco	54	54
Jacksonville	82	90	SantaFe, N.M.	66	86
Kansas City	76	94	Seattle	54	66
Key West	84	92	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	72	90
Memphis	80	94	Wichita, Kan.	78	98
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	70	100

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time, July 18.
B—Maximum July 17.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday 12:20 p. m., Tuesday, 12:34 a. m.
Height of tide, 9.2 feet, 10.7 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:46 p. m.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Generally fair weather and near normal temperature, except some probability of local showers and slightly warmer middle of week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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An International Daily Newspaper
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Massachusetts Woman Sails To Train Albanian Teachers

Will Become Part of New School System of Old Mountain Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—When the steamship Conte Biancamano of the Italian Line, left New York shores Saturday for the last time before its transfer to the Italy-South American service, one of its passengers was on a pioneering mission to the little Balkan state of Albania.

She was Miss Adella H. Chickering of Spencer, Mass., bound for the country on the Adriatic to join the movement which King Zog instituted on his accession to the throne about four years ago to bring about an educational metamorphosis among his people, who were only 10 per cent literate. Since that time some 700 schools, with grades up to the fifth and sixth year, have been established in the realm where education formerly was confined to the sons of families wealthy enough to send them abroad.

Miss Chickering is going to Albania as a member of the faculty of the Albanian-American Institute for Rural Youth, maintained by the East Foundation at Kavaje and of which Dr. C. Telford Erickson of Boston is the head, and Mr. Joseph W. Beach of Southington, Conn., a director.

The Institute was planned originally as an agricultural school to train boys as rural instructors, but King Zog decided that a school for girls was equally necessary, since "we cannot be a modern state without educated women." Accordingly it was undertaken to train girls, too, as country teachers, and around these two schools the whole rural program of Albania is being built. Out of them are to come the leaders and teachers qualified to reproduce in every rural community the practical work offered in their courses. The task of these graduates is to raise the living level of the communities, primitive conditions still widely prevailing after five centuries of Turkish domination, during which security of neither life nor property was had.

The schools of the institute also serve as a laboratory for the village extension program maintained by the Foundation in the "zone of influence" which surrounds the school property and reaches about 10,000 persons. The students actively participate in this work, which they will duplicate later in their own villages.

Goes to Land of Zog

Courtesy of Near East Foundation to The Christian Science Monitor

MISS ADELLA H. CHICKERING

capital in the process of construction in the Holy Land.

Shipped from New York City via American Export Lines and scheduled to arrive in Jaffa, Palestine, July 31, the organ will be accompanied by an expert of the Austin Company who will supervise its installation in the Golden Hall of Friendship. Assembled originally in the Hartford plant, it was dismembered, packed in 82 boxes weighing in the aggregate 35,162 pounds and started on its journey. It will, according to reports, hold with its 2884 pipes of varied musical colors, a unique position in Palestine.

Mrs. Sabin Held Disloyal to Party

UPTON, Mass., July 18 (AP)—While a supporter and member of the Massachusetts executive committee of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr. of West Upton takes exception to the indorsement of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President, by the executive committee of the national organization as announced and sponsored by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, prominently identified with the Republican Party in New York for many years.

Mrs. Sabin's action is a "grave mistake" in the opinion of Mrs. Knowlton, who is also a member of the Republican State Committee.

For one who has served as Republican national committee woman, to repudiate the party because one plank in the adopted platform does not altogether conform to her anti-prohibition views, is "unwarranted and disloyal," Mrs. Knowlton states, in a protest to Mrs. Robert Lovett of 29 Newbury Street, Boston, chairman of the Massachusetts committee of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

Neither Mrs. Sabin nor any other person has the right to speak for 1,000,000 women, according to Mrs. Knowlton, until after full meetings of the organization's members have been held in each state and a poll vote taken.

NEW FREIGHT RATES AID CHAIR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 18—Decided impetus is given the chair-making industry of New Hampshire through announcement by Mr. John J. Cummings, traffic counselor of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, that concessions in freight rates have been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission which will enable manufacturers here to compete more equitably with those in other states.

Under freight classifications and tariffs heretofore in effect chair manufacturers in this State have been penalized approximately 2½ times on freight shipments. The classification, which has now been modified, made it obligatory that chair shipments to secure what is known as a "double first class" rate, must be packed or crated "seat to seat," said by local manufacturers to be an impossibility without causing considerable damage and loss through breakage in transit. Mr. Cummings stated that in the future the New Hampshire manufacturers will be enabled to take advantage of the modified tariff if chairs are "nested."

AUSTIN PIPE ORGAN OFF FOR JERUSALEM

An Austin pipe organ, occupying 3000 cubic feet of space on the S. S. Excambion, has just been shipped from the Austin Organ Company, Hartford, Conn., to Jerusalem, Palestine. It is part of the equipment of the Young Men's Christian Association which has a group of buildings financed by American

BOSTON UNIVERSITY ADDS TO ITS STAFF

Prof. James Humphrey Sheldon of Marietta, O., has been appointed visiting assistant professor of United States citizenship at Boston University by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president. Mr. Sheldon holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Marietta College and a Master of Arts degree from Harvard.

At Boston University, his work will include the organization and personal teaching of five courses, of which one is a new unit of research study in government. The others include government and United States citizenship, contemporary problems in United States citizenship, American constitutional law, and practical governance in a democracy.

Farms Pay Well, Report Shows, In Massachusetts

Massachusetts farmers, fortified with an efficient marketing system and the advantage of close proximity to marketing centers, are doing a $100,000,000 business, the Boston University bureau of business research finds.

Following an extensive survey directed by Prof. Richard P. Doherty, the bureau reports that Massachusetts farmers are much better off than agriculturists in other parts of the country as they are receiving substantially higher prices for their products.

This is not an invitation for a "back-to-the-farm" movement, Professor Doherty declared, although the bureau finds that many part-time workers have relieved their plight somewhat by devoting the balance of their time to part-time farming. If they are raising products for their own consumption, that is one thing, according to the professor, but if they plan to sell their products on the open market, that is another, for, as is the case of other industries, he said, the farmer is facing the threat of overproduction.

A further reason for the capacity of the Massachusetts farmer to keep above the general tone of business stagnation is his monopoly on certain types of products. Seventy per cent of the world's cranberry supply comes from Massachusetts, Professor Doherty estimated.

The fertility of the State's soil is also a factor as shown in the fact that while Massachusetts raised only 3 per cent of the country's onion supply last year, the yield per acre in the State was 30 per cent higher than the nation's average. The national average price for a bushel of corn last year was 70 cents, oats 40 cents and potatoes $1.12, but Massachusetts farmers, the bureau learned, have been receiving $1.18 for corn, 60 cents for oats and $1.60 for potatoes. For hay, local farmers obtained $20.70 a ton, compared to the national average of $12.18.

PUBLIC BATHHOUSES FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 18—Gov. John G. Winant and his executive council, have authorized immediate erection of public bathhouses, state-owned, controlled and operated, in Rye, Sandwich, Tamworth and Gorham. Regulations as to the care and maintenance will be considered at the next meeting of the Governor and council. Places of designation have been fixed for these buildings at White Lake in Tamworth, Peabody River in Gorham, Squam Lake in Sandwich and at Rye Beach in the town of Rye.

This action follows the recommendation of Mr. John H. Foster, State Forester, and not only provides suitable places for public bathing but also reduces fire hazards near state owned lands. At least six more are to be erected as soon as sites can be secured.

GOV. ROOSEVELT BOUND FOR HOME AFTER HIS CRUISE

Completion of Organization Facing Candidate for Presidency

LITTLE BOARS HEAD, N. H., July 18 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, homeward bound after a vacation cruise along the New England coast, today faced completion of an organization intended to effect his election to the Presidency. His vacation cruise ended Saturday night at Portsmouth and yesterday he spoke at a large Democratic demonstration at Hampton Beach. He planned to return home today by automobile.

Mayor James J. Walker's answer to Judge Samuel Seabury's contention that the Tammany chief executive of New York City should be removed from office was to be one of Governor Roosevelt's first considerations on his arrival in Albany. He must determine whether Mayor Walker shall have an executive hearing, be summarily ousted or exonerated of Judge Seabury's charges that he used his office to personal advantage.

Police estimated that 50,000 gathered yesterday at Hampton Beach to hear what many believed would be the opening of Roosevelt's campaign. The Governor dismissed politics, however, with the statement that Sunday was no day for political argument.

Local leaders, however, gave the Hampton Beach meeting a political tinge. None of the Democratic leaders present was of the Smith faction. They came from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., an ardent Roosevelt worker, took a rather hopeful view. He said that after interviews with newspaper editors, he believed the New York Governor would carry Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire, he said, were doubtful. Mr. Vanderbilt planned to continue his investigations in the Northwest.

Governor Roosevelt planned to visit Col. Edward M. House at Beverly Farms, Mass., today, before he headed west through northern Massachusetts for Albany.

The small yawl Myth II, home of Governor Roosevelt last wek, will be returned to its owner, Prescott Huntington of St. James, Long Island, N. Y., and later will return to New Hampshire waters, to be used by James, the Governor's eldest son.

BOSTON REPORTS OCEAN TRAVEL GAIN

Ocean passenger traffic to and from Boston continues to gain in volume, according to Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority. In announcing figures for the month of June, involving a gain in total passenger traffic of 947 persons or 17 per cent over June of last year, Mr. Parkhurst said that for the first six months of this year, 11,187 passengers arrived at Boston from overseas, Canadian and West Indies ports, against 10,507 for the same period in 1931, a gain of 680 persons or 6 per cent.

Passengers sailing from Boston in the six months' period totaled 10,215 compared with 7760 a year ago, a gain of 2455 persons or 24 per cent. Total inbound and outbound passengers for the six months numbered 21,402, contrasted with 18,267 a year ago, a gain of 3135 persons or 14.6 per cent, said Mr. Parkhurst.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

"Military Polonaise" ..... Chopin
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Minuet from the G Minor Symphony ..... Mozart
Fantasia from the Opera "Carmen" ..... Bizet

INTERVAL

Hungarian Czardas, "Ghost of the Warrior" ..... Grossman
Variations on the Austrian National Anthem ..... Haydn
"Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas

Aid in Enforcing Motor Law Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, announces a new handbook on motor vehicle laws which is now ready for distribution. This seeks coöperation of owners and operators of motor vehicles with the state department. It has as an accompanying feature the direct invitation of the commissioner to everyone to become an observer and thus assist in identifying persons who, for one reason or another, contribute to the danger of travel by motor vehicle.

In referring to the complaint form printed as a part of the booklet for guidance of those who would volunteer in the program and report reckless driving offenses they note, Mr. Stoeckel states, "The spirit behind each report ought to be one of constructive criticism devoid of personal spite or bad temper. The officer who reports an offense should be sure that it is an offense of the kind which reflects either lack of knowledgge to an extent which constitutes disregard of other people's rights, or willful disobedience."

The department will consider all information furnished by operators confidential unless permission is given to disclose the source of the complaint.

LIMESTONE CONFERS FIRST DOCTORATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAFFNEY, S. C.—In conferring upon Miss Eunice Temple Ford, one of its graduates and for a quarter of a century dean of the institution, the degree of Doctor of Education, Limestone College has inaugurated a new policy. Not since its founding in 1845 has such an honor been bestowed upon anyone.

Dr. R. C. Granberry, president of the college, conferred the degree on the part of the institution.

QUINN GETS EASY CHAIR

Mr. Edward N. Quinn of West Medford, senior discharging inspector at Mystic Dock, Charlestown, for the customs service, who has just retired after 37 years of service, has been presented an easy chair by his fellow employees. Mr. Moses B. Mann, deputy collector, presented the gift to Mr. Quinn.

MAINE STICKS TO DRY TRAIL STATE BLAZED

Former Governor Brewster Finds Wet Broadsides Have Been Silenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine—Maine blazed the way to prohibition and its voters indicate that on that issue as well as others they intend to stick to the state motto "Dirigo," according to former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, one of the victorious dry candidates in the primaries.

In discussing the course of events before and since the Republican electorate so emphatically silenced the wet broadsides, Mr. Brewster stressed the early Maine balloting as indicating the inaccuracy of a poll such as that conducted by the Literary Digest. However sincere the editors of that magazine may have been in their endeavors to get at the truth, he pointed out that, in the Third Maine Congressional District the wet candidate received less than 5000 of the 40,000 votes cast, an adverse majority of eight to one in contradistinction to the Digest claim of two to one against prohibition.

Referring to the fight for Republican nomination in this particular district, Mr. Brewster, the ultimate victor, declared that the Maine results constitute "one of the earliest tests in the final form as to the tendency of the times and are comparable in importance to the somewhat widely publicized primaries in Florida and elsewhere, particularly so in view of the endeavors of the wets to demonstrate that Maine was supposedly coming to its senses after its long departure from normalcy."

The former Governor also considered the decisive First District victory of Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Republican floor leader of the drys, an irrefutable barometer of public sentiment in favor of prohibition. Although some authorities aver that Mr. Beedy won on his record as an able leader and a man of national influence, Mr. Brewster emphasized that his opponent, Mr. Edward E. Chase, possessed a rich background of educational and political experience, and the general agreement is that the latter's stand against prohibition, an issue sounded almost to the exclusion of all others, caused his defeat.

In conclusion, the Third District nominee asked, "Does the Literary Digest accept the actual referendum of the electorate as indicating its margin of error? There is certainly nothing in these elections to warrant any suggestion of a material change in the attitude of the electorate in favor of prohibition."

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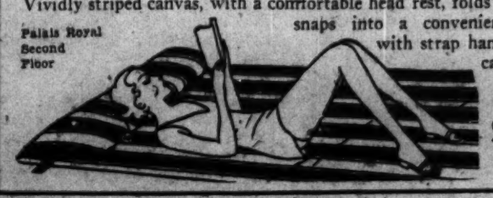
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NO TAX, because they were bought before the law went into effect. Finer coats than ever before. Better quality furs. Better tailoring. A wide selection in all three price groups.
THIRD FLOOR—THE HECHT CO.
THE HECHT CO.
F Street at 7th NA 5100
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FURNITURE of MERIT
If advertiser's claims, easy flowing words and superficial appearance could assure you of the ultimate in quality at the very lowest price, then you could find it most anywhere in these times.
Many people are learning, to their disappointment, that outside appearance is often deceptive. It will pay you to buy "Furniture of Merit"—Our reputation protects you.
HOUSE & HERRMANN
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington
Below Regular Wholesale Cost . . .
Famous Crane Stationery
10c Box
Good quality vellum writing paper and envelopes . . . in very attractive colored boxes that are usually offered only with much higher priced stationery. Immediate selections are advisable, for the quantity is limited.
STATIONERY, AISLE 2, FIRST FLOOR

ISSUE OF SCRIP SUBJECT TO TAX URGED ON HOOVER

$4,000,000,000 Notes to Run Two Years Would Earn Profit

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 18 (AP)—Consideration of a plan to bring about a revival of prosperous business by issuing $4,000,000,000 of legal tender scrip, to be retired in two years by a 1 per cent a week stamp tax, was urged in telegrams Saturday to President Hoover and other high government officials by Representative James A. Frear (R.) of Wisconsin.

Mr. Earl S. Barker of Chippewa Falls was credited with proposing the plan, said to have been approved by Prof. Irving Fisher, economist of Yale University.

Under Mr. Barker's plan, every original recipient of this currency would be required to attach a 1 per cent stamp before tendering the scrip for purchases or obligations. A $1 bill would thus call for a 1-cent stamp, a $5 bill for a 5-cent stamp, and so on. The scrip would then be permitted to circulate for the remainder of the week without further stamps. The first passer in each succeeding week, up to 104, would place a 1 per cent stamp on the scrip before letting it go.

At the end of two years, the entire issue would be redeemed through the fund built up by stamp purchases, and the Government would net a 4 per cent profit on the transaction.

One of half a dozen methods could be used to place the scrip in circulation, it was pointed out. It could be distributed on the basis of the last census to all heads of families, or for relief purposes or soldiers' bonus payments.

Fisher Declares Use Of Stamped Money Economically Sound

PEACEDALE, R. I., July 18 (AP)—Prof. Irving Fisher said Saturday he regarded as "economically sound" a proposal that the Government act to stimulate business recovery through use of stamped money.

Commenting on Representative Frear's proposal, he said that its chief difficulty lay in finding the best method of distribution.

However, he denied he had suggested, among other possibilities, that the scrip might be placed in circulation through soldiers' bonus payments.

"I opposed the soldiers' bonus before the Ways and Means Committee of the House," he said, "and would not approve of its revival, whether through the stamped money plan or otherwise.

"The real difficulty with the stamped money plan is to find the best way of distribution or of issue. If that part of the plan can be worked out so as to avoid injustice, duplication and fraud, I can see no other objection except inconvenience in affixing the stamps.

"The plan as described in the dispatch is not quite complete; but, without going into technicalities, I can say that I believe the complete plan is economically sound. It is rather unique and in some respects the exact opposite of a plan used during the Civil War when $50 bonds were used bearing a 7.3 per cent interest, which amounts to exactly one cent a day.

"It was hoped that these $50 bonds would circulate as money. They did not circulate very much, however, because everybody who held one had an inducement to hold it longer, for every day he held it he gained a cent.

"Under the stamped money plan, however, every week a man should hold a certificate he would lose a cent. Therefore, he has a strong inducement to pass it on as quickly as possible, it being legal tender. The certificates would be redeemed when all the stamps had been affixed.

"I did not express any opinion as to the amount of the issue, but I believe that the method would be far superior to that in the Glass Bill giving the circulation privilege to all government bonds.

"What we need is a correction of the recent great and rapid inflation—in other words, what is being called reflation—as distinct from ordinary inflation, which is just as bad as deflation.

"That has been the object, namely, reflation, of the open market operation during the last three or four months of the Federal Reserve Bank. But although they pumped into the banks nearly $2,000,000,000 of money or credit, the banks have not been able to pass it on, partly because of their own fear to embark on a liberal loan policy and partly because the public is afraid to borrow because the merchant is not sure that any one is going to buy.

"The stamped money plan would insure buying. It would begin at the consumer end. Every one who received these certificates would spend them and every one who got them would spend them again. It would start a demand on the retailer who would immediately order from the wholesaler, and he of the jobber and the jobber of the manufacturer.

"All these people would then be wanting to borrow in a normal way from the banks.

"It seems to me except for the difficulties I have indicated, to be the quickest way to prime the pump and set the machinery started."

Craftsmen's Guild Opens Its Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 18—The eighth annual show of the Craftsmen's Guild of the Marblehead Arts Association opened Saturday afternoon and will continue through Aug. 6.

The association's home, the 250-year-old Trevitt House, is good background for such features of the exhibition as reproduce the arts and crafts of long past generations. There are many of these including reproductions by Thomas R. Bowden of the work of Chippendale and Sheraton that look particularly at home in the old rooms; bell pulls, sconces and exquisitely wrought mirrors, advantageously shown against the ivory of old paneling; silhouettes; foot pillows; crewel work pictures; luster china in the soft pinkish lavender that recalls the cherished beauty of great-grandmother's cupboard; handwoven wool and linen; and hooked rugs as mellow as the old patterns they follow.

The modern note is represented in embroideries, hand-tooled leather, lamp shades of hand-painted glass and parchment, trays and bookends. A reproduction of a Spanish desk is the work of Mr. Silas B. Duffield, a Marblehead wood carver; a case of handmade jewelry and beautiful enamels is the exhibit of Mr. Frank Gardner Hale, dean of the craftsmen, and an exhibition of prize winning pieces of pottery shows the work of Mr. Arthur E. Baggs, Marblehead's potter.

Three invitation exhibits are those of Mr. Arthur J. Stone, master craftsman in silver; of Mr. C. Stewart Todd whose batiks are backgrounds of interest and beauty on the walls of the upstairs gallery; and of Mr. Charles Connick who executed the Princeton memorial windows and is now engaged on the rose window for the cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Jules J. Jusserand Has Passed On

PARIS, July 18 (AP)—M. Jules J. Jusserand, former French Ambassador to the United States, passed on here today.

During the 22 years that M. Jusserand occupied the French Embassy at Washington, he established a record for the longest continuous assignment in the history of the Washington diplomatic corps.

M. Jusserand, who was a native of Lyons, began his diplomatic career early. From 1898 until 1902 he was the French Minister to Denmark, his first important diplomatic assignment abroad. Four years later he was sent to Washington. He was a diplomat of the old school, quiet and unassuming, but those close to him knew that under his administration the French Embassy achieved his ambition to unite his country and the United States in bonds of firm friendship.

He devoted himself first of all to avoiding friction of any kind in all of his official relations. He developed enviable relations of personal friendships, particularly with the American Presidents from Roosevelt to Coolidge, an intimacy which was of incalculable value in the delicate negotiations involving transfer to the United States of the French rights in the Panama Canal. His unfailing tact and great ability as statesman and diplomat also were of great importance during the trying days of the war before the United States threw its lot with the allies.

In 1924, when France was negotiating payment of its war debt to the United States, M. Edouard Herroit, Premier of France, appointed M. Emile Daeschner to succeed M. Jusserand. The retiring Ambassador then expressed his regret in leaving America where, as he said, he had spent his most important years. In a recent radio speech, he voiced his deep feeling for America and pointed out the characteristics which French history and the French people have in common with those of the United tSates.

Recently M. Jusserand was honored with membership in the French Institute Section of Moral and Political Sciences.

VOTE—How Many Women Do?

LOUISIANA

Women voters in Louisiana total approximately 32 per cent of the entire number of registered electors, according to the registration figures of Oct. 4, 1930. These statistics show 113,355 women on the registration list as compared with 250,215 men.

Registration in this State is open to every citizen of the United States not less than 21 years of age who has been a resident of the State for two years, of the parish (county) one year and of the precinct in which he offers to vote three months preceding the election.

Further to qualify as a voter the person upon appearing before the Registrar of Voters in his parish must be able to read and write and to give a reasonable interpretation of any article of the Constitution of the United States.

Every voter must register at least 30 days before election. Registration must be renewed every four years. The 1934 registration will begin Jan. 2.

Absentee voting is provided for in the Louisiana election laws for any person who expects to be absent from his voting place on the day of election. Envelopes, affidavits, ballots and other supplies for absentee voting are furnished to the clerks of court, and the civil sheriff in Orleans Parish.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail. Offices to Be Filled. Issues Before Electorate. Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

SANTA FE FETE ANNOUNCED

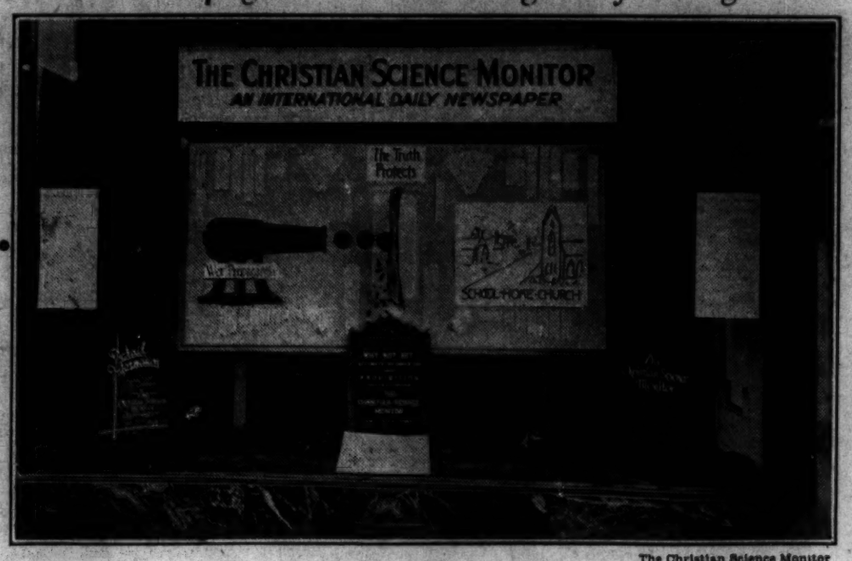
The annual Sante Fe Fiesta will take place Sept. 3 to 6 in Sante Fe, N. M., as usual, according to an announcement by the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railway Company. Likewise the inter-tribal Indian ceremonial at Gallup, N. M., will occur Aug. 24 to 26, it was added.

Banish Mosquitoes

Two light applications of JUNGLE FLY keep mosquitoes (or black flies, midges, gnats, etc.) away all day. Apply to face and hands. Good for the skin. Used by explorers in South American jungles to ward off troublesome insects. Harmless, colorless, NO UNPLEASANT ODOR. 2 oz. bottle, 50c postpaid, from

HEWITT LABORATORIES, Inc.
Dept. M, 110 West 42nd St., N. Y. City

Wet Propaganda Run Through Dry Wringer



The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WAYNE, IND., MASSES FACT AGAINST FLIMSY ASSERTION

Two Enlargements of "Dry Facts Refute Wet Claims" Are Fastened to the Window. The Cannon on the Bulletin Board Represents Wet Propaganda and Its Bullets Are Stopped by a Copy of The Christian Science Monitor, Which Is Fastened on the Board at Right Angles Directly Under "The Truth Protects" and Is Represented as a Wall Which Shatters the Bullets, Thereby Protecting the School, Home and Church.

Clear-Cut Dry Data Succeeds In Baring Liquor to the Light

Categorical Achievements of Prohibition and Parallel Columns of 'Before' and 'After' Prove Devastating to Repeal Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WAYNE, Ind. — Facts—demonstrable, disinterested, dealcoholized facts—are the weapons with which the dry shock troops are being armed to combat the attack on prohibition launched at the Chicago political conventions, according to dry officers who are planning the campaign. That facts can put to rout the most determined charges of liquor propagandists has been proved conclusively here and in other midwestern centers, dry workers point out.

Because Fort Wayne represents a typical city with a typical political background and the typical array of wet and dry factions, its experience is considered both significant and enlightening, as showing how the quiet presentation of dry facts as opposed to the vociferous bombilation of unprovable wet claims can so far alter the general expectations of the wets as to prove the Literary Digest wet-dry poll to be 400 per cent wrong in at least one city and to place in nomination in the primaries the dry Republican candidate for Congress instead of his wet opponent. Fort Wayne's story is this:

Prior to the state convention, wet organizations, prominent among which was the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, launched a determined campaign in favor of wet candidates. Advertisements appeared in the local papers listing the attitude of candidates toward repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Ticket Mostly Wet

They showed five wet Democratic candidates for Congress and two dry, and one Republican candidate wet and one dry. Among the list of candidates, both Republican and Democratic, for delegates to the state convention, 185 were represented as favoring repeal, while only two were against repeal.

For some months prior to the primary election the wet organizations, headed by some of the city's most prominent individuals, waged a relentless campaign against the Eighteenth Amendment. Besides the newspaper advertisements, the wets carried on a house-to-house canvass for supporters. Mass meetings were held; automobile cards and stickers were widely distributed; the names of prominent men were freely used as indorsers of the anti-Volstead program; even wet pledges were circulated for signatures, and in several drug stores ballot boxes were placed for a straw vote on the question.

Up until three weeks before the election it seemed as though the drys were quite asleep and that wet candidates would be put in office on all sides. The prediction that Dr. Harry O. Jones, the wet Republican candidate, would be nominated for Congress from the Fourth District was heard on all sides. It looked very dark for the drys. And then entered some facts.

On March 24 The Christian Science Monitor printed an article prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union entitled "Dry Facts Refute Wet Claims" in which in parallel columns the claims of wet propagandists were answered by hard facts assembled from authentic sources. A reprint of this article appears in another column.

Friends of this newspaper had secured 100 reprints of this article, which they distributed to prominent drys. There was an immediate response.

Churches Take Hold

The ministers of Fort Wayne became particularly enthused over the article and within a few days had ordered 17,000 copies to be distrjbuted to their congregations. Enthusiasm increased. The next week an order was placed with the local committee of the Allied Forces for Prohibition for 25,500 copies to be given to the remaining churches in Fort Wayne and the outlying churches in the county.

The dry Republican representative, returning from Washington, was so impressed with the activity that he encouraged his supporters to circulate 40,000 of these reprints in other counties in the district. The grand total distributed was more than 80,000. Two local newspapers, both wet, accepted a one-half page advertisement containing an enlarged reprint of the article.

In a down-town store window Mr. E. D. Spahr, a Fort Wayne real estate man and local circulation representative, assisted by Mr. Herbert E. Rieke, prepared a large display during the remaining weeks of the campaign which attracted much attention. The window display was made up of clippings and cartoons taken from the Monitor giving more facts in support of dry contentions. At times many persons were standing around the window and, from comments overheard, many were greatly impressed.

Some enthusiasts called the window the "dry headquarters."

Thus the drys presented their facts, but the day before the Republican congressional contest wet newspapers freely predicted that the wet candidate would be victorious, although admitting that the agitation over the wet-dry issue would bring out an unusually heavy vote. One newspaper reported that wet workers claimed that about 80 per cent of the ballots were being cast by wet sympathizers. It was known that wet organizations employed automobiles to bring wet voters to the polling places.

Wets Get Jolt

But there was much amazement on the morning following the primary election when the papers announced that Mr. David Hogg, the dry Republican nominee, had won by an overwhelming majority.

Several months previous to this victory the Literary Digest prohibition poll recorded Fort Wayne as eight to one wet. The primary election produced an altogether different result, for the dry Republican candidate for Congress won over his wet opponent by two to one. On the Democratic side, it is true, a wet candidate was nominated but a dry came second, receiving more votes than four other wet candidates for the same office.

A Fort Wayne newspaper which had been most aggressive against the Eighteenth Amendment made an estimation after the election that Fort Wayne was two to me wet They arrived at this figure by adding all of the votes cast for wet candidates on both parties and those that were cast for dry candidates. The drys do not approve of these figures, since there were other factors involved, but even if they should accept the figures as correct, the Literary Digest poll in Fort Wayne is rendered thereby 400 per cent wrong

Word of Fort Wayne's experience has extended through the middle West with surprising results. In their demand for facts with which to reverse wet assertions, many other cities have appealed to the sponsors of the "Dry Facts Refute Wet Claims" circulars for extra copies.

To date, nearly 520,600 copies have left the Fort Wayne print shop, where they are being turned out practically at cost. They have gone to Chicago, Wilmette, Oak Park, Evanston, and other Illinois cities; they have gone into Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island Nebraska, Oregon and many others, totaling 26 states. And the hard facts according to reports are proving a bulwark against wet cannon balls. Some of the letters received by the sponsors of the circulars contain revailing passages.

What They Think of Facts

From the Rev. A. P. Wilson, minister of the First Christian Church, Fort Wayne:

At times of crisis there generally arises some plan that helps us out. If ever we needed succinct and authoritative information with regard to prohibition it is now.

The facts given from time to time in the Monitor are very valuable. They are all being cut out and filed in my office.

I feel that the reprint statements sent out by your office have done a definite service in putting into the hands of people the facts of the case in such a way as they must pay attention and cannot ignore them.

I sincerely hope that the Monitor will continue its good work and that such reprints as you are sending out will be continued until every state in the Union has this information.

Gives Monitor Credit

From Mrs. Bessie Rodgers, president Allen County Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

I firmly believe that our success was due to the distribution of 80,000 or more leaflets "Dry Facts Refute Wet Claims." This leaflet had the power to wake up indifferent people to the true facts and caused them to think for themselves which resulted in victory at the polls.

From E. L. Gerig, executive secretary of the Fort Wayne unit. Allied Forces for Prohibition:

We all feel that the reprints entitled "Dry Facts Refute Wet Claims" were our most effective weapon during the campaign. The facts contained therein answered the wet claims in an indisputable manner, and without a doubt this played a large part in the smashing victory we won.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

SATURDAY

Mrs. Annie E. Frey, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Ella R. Aiken, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Oswald, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry J. Holm, Chicago, Ill.
A. M. Ross, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Frances A. Biren, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. K. G. Ekstromer, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. W. H. Robb, New Providence, N. J.
Mrs. Edna W. Ford, Oak Park, Ill.
Pauline Kent, Pittsford, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche Saltman
S. B. Saltman
Willis P. Oldfield, Bath, N. Y.
Miss Effie Baker, Columbia, S. C.
Miss Minnie M. Gillett, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mrs. Dorothy J. Jensen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry F. Fairfield, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. Fannie Sloane Towle, Potosi, Mo.
Milton A. K. Ellis, New York, N. Y.
Marion Macdonald, Sherbrooke, Can.
Mrs. Henry R. Riley, Watertown, Mass.
Grace M. Brisbane, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ramona M. Brisbane, Minneapolis, Minn.
Devota L. Brisbane, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Thelma B. Doering, Racine, Wis.
Eloise Hallenbeck, Port Chester, N. Y.
Mary E. Hoxsie.
E. C. Smith, Chula Vista, Calif.
Mrs. S. C. Crensel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. S. C. Crensel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Edith B. Coe, New York, N. Y.
Miss Florence Kid, New York, N. Y.
Luella Dee Gage, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Etta L. Mathewson, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence M. Bell, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Hannah Long, Detroit, Mich.
Fred W. Bell, Detroit, Mich.
M. H. Long, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Grace W. Sterling, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Helen O. Brandriff, Lansdowne, Penna.
Raymond F. Brandriff, Lansdowne, Penna.
Harriet E. Olds, Norwich, Vt.
Nellie Olds, Norwich, Vt.
Bertha K. Cherna, Cleveland, Ohio.
Alice Lessey, Royal Oak, Mich.
Marie O. Lessey, Royal Oak, Mich.
Mrs. Ralph H. Spotts, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Miss Ann Brockett, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Myrn Brockett, Cambridge, Mass.
Elizabeth Brockett, Cambridge, Mass.
Virginia Norris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Paul Norris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Adelaide Norris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alfred T. Norris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eleanor Byrne, Martinsville, N. Y.
Mrs. George T. English, Philadelphia, Penna.
Dr. George T. English, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Harold E. Simpson, Columbus, Ohio.
Harold E. Simpson, Columbus, Ohio.
Christopher Irving, Newcastle on Tyne, Eng.
Alice Avon, New York, N. Y.
Mary A. Adams, Freehold, N. J.
Rosine De Weerott, Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Grace Steele, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Bethune M. Grant, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mr. Bethune M. Grant, Cleveland, Ohio.
L. C. Otrich, New York, N. Y.
Dr. A. L. Aiken, Norwalk, Conn.
Ralph H. Spotts Jr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Victor Spotts, Beverly Hills, Calif.

NEW YORK CITY

Miss Emma

Formerly of West 57th Street

has opened her *New* Hair Goods and Beauty Salon

at

545 FIFTH AVE.

Entrance also at 2 East 45th Street
Murray Hill 2-3488 Suite 207

Feet

Need Care in Summer

In summer more than at any other time in the year, you need snug-fitting shoes. Every woman knows that her feet need better care in Hot Weather. That is why we urge you to wear True Step shoes.

They are made with narrow shanks and heels to correctly fit your feet. They gently support the arch and hug the heel, eliminating a large percentage of foot discomfort.

If your dealer does not have True Step, write us for the True Step folder and the name of the dealer near you.

H. G. ROBINSON
President
Robinson-Bynon Shoe Co.

ROBINSON-BYNON SHOE CO.
Auburn, New York

TRUE STEP
Shoes for Women $5

Hog and Cattle Price Rise Puts Hope in Farmer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—After rising to unexpectedly high levels during the last month or so, livestock prices have reached a new high in the present movement, which has "meant a lot to the country and gone a long way toward putting the farmer in a better frame of mind," according to the United States Department of Agriculture news service here.

While prices did not stay at the high level reached four or five days ago, after the 34-day rise, but have receded somewhat, they are expected by the government service to stay about where they are for at least a month, if conditions do not change, meaning that while hopes may have been blown up a little extravagantly, the livestock producer is much better off than he was before the rise began.

Rising from $3.40 a hundredweight early in June to $5.50 a week ago, hogs gained from day to day, making the longest consecutive rise on record, according to the federal news service. This rise meant a gain of $300 in the value per car. This position of about a week ago, however, was the peak. Since then the price has slumped back to $5, and is expected to stay in that neighborhood, with the possibility of a rise to $5.25 on account of the light run in sight for the next few weeks.

The rise in cattle prices hasn't been quite so marked but was nevertheless substantial. Rising from $7.25 in May to $9.75 about a week ago, cattle prices have fallen back now to $9.25 or $9.50, and as there is a comparative shortage of beef cattle this is expected to be a fairly permanent level. The rise gave the farmer about $650 more per car but some adjustment would have to be made on that figure now, in view of the decline since the peak was reached.

There is not so much to say for lambs as for hogs and cattle. Lamb prices have played up and down, rising about $1, and falling back just about the same amount, so that the price is now $6.50, just where it was a month or two ago.

Big Tableau Ends Calgary Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta, July 18—Calgary's Carnival Week, which opened last Monday with a picturesque parade of cowboys and Indians, closed in a great spectacle of flags of all nations and a final tableau anticipating the coming imperial economic conference at Ottawa. The figure of Canada was flanked by the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes indicative of reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

The musical numbers of the fête were supplied by the famous Princess Pat's Band.

The carnival has been a remarkable success, and Lord Rothermere, London newspaper magnate, who was in Calgary, was so impressed with the affair that he extended the duration of his visit and gave a $500 prize for championship livestock.

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TRADE FAIRS

Write for details today. 95% of the American buyers who once visit Leipzig (Germany), repeat their visits. In five days you cover the offerings in your lines from 8,000 different manufacturers—from 25 leading countries.

The dates are—August 28th to September 1st

To secure rebates, it is essential that you register with our New York Office before leaving this country. Let us help you determine the value to your firm of covering the Leipzig Trade Fairs. Address: Leipzig Trade Fair, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York City.

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Dry Facts Refute Wet Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

AGAINST each of the major claims of the wets, answering data and arguments have been prepared and made public by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In parallel columns the general assertions of the wets have been answered by the specific, concrete arguments from authoritative sources as follows:

Wet Propaganda	Truth
Prohibition enforcement costs the country billions of dollars.	Total cost of enforcement, 1920 to 1931, $284,156,524; collections from fines and penalties and revenues from taxes on lawful and distilled and fermented liquors, $548,588,884. The net is a balance in favor of the Government of $264,432,360.—Col. Amos W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition.
Prohibition has caused an enormous economic loss.	Total national wealth in 1914 was $192,000,000,000; in 1931 it was $329,700,000,000. — National Industrial Conference Board, Feb. 20, 1932.
Repealing prohibition would put 1,000,000 men at work.	Department of Commerce reported to the Senate, Jan. 11, 1932, in 1914 only 86,000 men employed in the manufacture of liquor. "Increased employment in the brewery industry would take that much away from the soft drink trade and there would be nó net gain in total employees of all industries."—Bureau of Business Research, College of the City of New York.
Beer will bring prosperity.	"To encourage the return of the saloon or even let up our efforts to control the drink trade will injure every legitimate industry in two ways: The average worker will have fewer dollars to spend for the products of industry; second, the liquor trade will get more of these dollars which ought to go for useful industries."—Thomas Nixon Carver, Professar of Political Economy, Harvard University.
Repealing prohibition would permit the Government to levy an internal revenue tax on liquor amounting to $2,000,000,000 a year.	Highest liquor tax ever received was $483,000,000, which included a special war tax in 1919. Average year's liquor tax was less than 10 per cent of what wets promise.
Prohibition has lost billions of dollars in taxes to the Government.	In the first decade of prohibition, although cost of government increased as the country increased, the Government paid off billions of indebtedness and reduced income taxes.
Prohibition has increased drinking.	The Government measured the amount of hops, corn, sugar, rye, barley, etc., raised and imported, subtracted the amounts used in known legal enterprises and reported the amount of raw material left would make less than a third of the former liquor consumption.—Colonel Woodcock's testimony before subcommittee of House Appropriations Committee, Jan. 21, 1932.
Bootleggers thrive on dry vote.	Every corrupt city administration in America has been elected on wet tickets.

This is a reprint from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, March 24, 1932.

The Drapery Shop Says:

Dress Up
The Old Front Porch

Wood Slat Screens		Natural Bamboo Screens	
Width	*Price*	*Width*	*Price*
3 ft.	$2.55	3 ft.	$1.95
4 ft.	$3.45	4 ft.	$2.35
5 ft.	$4.45	5 ft.	$3.15
6 ft.	$5.45	6 ft.	$3.75
7 ft.	$6.45	7 ft.	$4.35
8 ft.	$7.45	8 ft.	$4.85
9 ft.	$8.45	9 ft.	$5.35
10 ft.	$9.45	10 ft.	$6.15
12 ft.	$10.95	12 ft.	$7.85

Slender wood slats strung in the same way as the bamboo . . . sturdy and attractive in either brown, green, or two-tone brown and green. 6 ft. 8 in. drop.

These are thin slats of bamboo cleverly strung to keep out the sun and let in the air . . . all sizes with 7 ft. drop.

Also Vudor Porch Screens . . . with their scientifically ventilated tops . . . at slightly higher prices

Giddy Chair Cushions $1.95

Of waterproof glazed chintz . . . rain or damp won't hurt them.

Bar Harbor Sets, $1 set

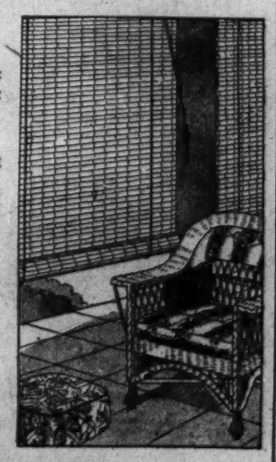
Charming cretonnes in Summery patterns . . . others of hand-blocked linen . . . $1.95 set.

Slipper Chest Footstools, $1

Gay cretonne coverings.

Bright Chintz Pillows, $1

Cheery glazed chintz and gay cretonnes in many colors.



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Waterway Treaty Signed By United States and Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

and other American port facilities. The economic gains from improved transportation have always benefited the whole people.

Under the estimates, the total cost will be approximately $543,000,000, of which approximately $272,000,000 will need be expended by the United States. Some portion of these expenditures has already been made by both countries, and the actual amount of new funds to be called on from the United States is estimated at about $258,000,000, and from this sum must be deducted the realization which may be made from about 1,100,000 horsepower on the American side of the international section. The disposal of this power is reserved as a purely domestic question in the United States.

Lake Question Clarified

The question of the effect of the treaty provision covering the diversion of water from Lake Michigan upon the 9-foot waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi has been raised. I may quote the statement I received from General MacArthur, acting Secretary of War, which clarified this question:

"Dear Mr. President:

"I am in receipt of your request for a statement from this department in confirmation of the verbal assurances given to you and to the Secretary of State by the corps of engineers, that the provisions in respect to the diversion of water from Lake Michigan in the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway treaty are sufficient to provide for the maintenance of the 9-foot waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi.

"I am glad to confirm that the provision in the treaty does provide the necessary diversion for this purpose.

Respectfully,
Douglas MacArthur,
Acting Secretary of War."

The Canadian project of a two-stage development in the international section has been adopted instead of the original American project of a single stage development. The cost is slightly more, but the Canadian officials have felt that the two-stage development is desirable for many reasons, among others, for the complete assurance of the safety of the city of Montreal.

The project is of first importance to the whole continent. The many and extremely complex engineering, legal, commercial and international problems have been worked out by the representatives of both countries in a spirit of cooperation, of which all North America can be justly proud.

Text of Canal Treaty

Following is the text of the treaty:

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada.

Recognizing that the construction of a deep waterway, not less than 27 feet in depth, for navigation from the interior of the continent of North America through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the sea, with the development of the waterpower incidental thereto, would result in marked and enduring benefits to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of both countries.

And considering further that the project has been studied and found feasible by the international joint commission, the joint board of engineers, and by national advisory boards, and

Recognizing the desirability of effecting a permanent settlement of the questions raised by the diversion of waters from or into the Great Lakes system, and

Considering that important sections of the waterway have already been constructed, and

Fundamentals of Agreement

Taking note of the declaration of the Government of Canada of its intention to provide, not later than the date of the completion of the deep waterway in the international section of the St. Lawrence River, for the completion of the new Welland ship canal, and of canals in the Soulanges and Lachine areas of the Canadian section of the St. Lawrence River which will provide essential links in the deep waterway to the sea, and

Taking note of the declaration of the Government of the United States of its intention to provide, not later than the date of the completion of the deep waterway in the international section of the St. Lawrence River, for the completion of the works in the Great Lakes system above Lake Erie which will provide essential links in the deep waterway to the sea.

Have decided to conclude a treaty for the purpose of ensuring the completion of the St. Lawrence waterway project, and for the other purposes aforesaid, and to that end have named as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, for the Dominion of Canada;

The Honorable William Duncan Herridge, P. C., D. S. O., M. C., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Canada in the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Preliminary Article

In the present treaty, unless otherwise expressly provided, the expression:

(A) "International Joint Commission" means the commission established pursuant to the provisions of the boundary waters treaty of 1909;

(B) "Joint Board of Engineers" means the board appointed pursuant to an agreement between the governments following the recommendation of the International Joint Commission, dated the 19th December, 1921, and the "final report of the Joint Board of Engineers" means the report dated the 9th April, 1932;

(C) "Great Lakes System" means Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair;

(D) "St. Lawrence River" means the river known by that name and includes the river channels and the lakes forming parts of the river channels from the outlet of Lake Ontario to the sea;

(E) "International Boundary" means the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada as established by existing treaties;

Definition of Terms

(F) "International Section" means that part of the St. Lawrence River through which the international boundary line runs and which extends from Tibbetts Point at the outlet of Lake Ontario to the village of St. Regis at the head of Lake St. Francis;

(G) "Canadian Section" means that part of the St. Lawrence River which lies wholly within Canada and which extends from the easterly limit of the international section to the Montreal harbor;

(H) "Thousand Islands Section" means the westerly portion of the international section extending from Tibbetts Point to Chimney point;

(I) "International Rapids Section" means the easterly portion of the international section extending from Chimney Point to the village of St. Regis;

(J) "Governments" means the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Dominion of Canada;

(K) "Countries" means the United States of America and Canada.

ARTICLE I

With respect to works in the international section, Canada agrees, in accordance with the project described in the final report of the joint board of engineers,

(a) To construct, operate and maintain the works in the Thousand Islands section below Oak Point;

(b) To construct, operate and maintain a side canal with lock opposite Crysler Island;

(c) To construct the works required for rehabilitation on the Canadian side of the international boundary.

ARTICLE 2

With respect to works in the international section, the United States agrees, in accordance with the project described in the final report of the joint board of engineers.

(a) To construct, operate and maintain the works in the Thousand Islands section above Oak point;

(b) To construct, operate and maintain a side canal with locks opposite Barnhart Island;

(c) To construct the works required for rehabilitation on the United States side of the international boundary.

ARTICLE 3

The high contracting parties agree to establish and maintain a temporary St. Lawrence international rapids section commissioner, hereinafter referred to as the commission, consisting of 10 members, five to be appointed by each government, and to empower it to construct the works in the international rapids section included in the project described in the final report of the joint board of engineers (not included in the works provided for in Articles I and II hereof, and excluding the power house superstructures, machinery and equipment required for the development of power) with such modifications as may be agreed upon by the governments, out of funds which the United States hereby undertakes to furnish as required by the progress of the works, and subject to the following provisions:

Powers of Commission

(a) That the commission, in accordance with the provisions of Schedule A, attached to and made a part of this treaty, shall be given the powers that are necessary to enable it to construct the assigned works;

(b) That, in so far as is possible in respect to the works to be constructed by the commission, the parts thereof within Canadian territory, or an equivalent proportion of the total of the works, shall be executed by Canadian engineers and Canadian labor and with Canadian material; and, in so far as is possible, the remaining works shall be executed by United States engineers and United States labor and with United States material; and the duty of carrying out this division shall rest with the commission;

(c) That the parties may arrange for construction, in their respective territories, of such power house superstructures, machinery and equipment as may be desired for the development of waterpower;

(d) That, notwitstanding the provisions or Article IX, the commission shall be responsible for any damage or injury to persons or property resulting from construction of the works by the commission or from maintenance or operation during the construction period;

(e) That, upon completion of the works provided for in this article, the parties shall maintain and operate the parts of the works situate in their respective territories.

ARTICLE 4

The high contracting parties agree:

(a) That the quantity of water utilized during any daily period for the production of power on either side of the international boundary in the international rapids section shall not exceed one-half of the flow of water available for that purpose during such period;

(b) That, during the construction and upon the completion of the works provided for in Article 3, the flow of water out of Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence River shall be controlled and the flow of water through the international section shall be regulated so that the navigable depths of water for shipping in the harbor of Montreal and throughout the navigable channel of the St. Lawrence River below Montreal, as such depths now exist or may hereafter be increased by dredging or other harbor or channel improvements, shall not be lessened or otherwise injuriously affected.

ARTICLE 5

The high contracting parties agree that the construction of works under the present treaty shall not confer upon either of the high contracting parties proprietary rights, or legislative, administrative or other jurisdiction in the territory of the other, and that the works constructed under the provisions of this treaty shall constitute a part of the territory of the country in which they are situated.

ARTICLE 6

The high contracting parties agree that they may, within their own respective territories, proceed at any time to construct alternative canal and channel facilities for navigation in the international section or in waters connecting the Great Lakes, and that they shall have the right to utilize for this purpose such water as may be necessary for the operation thereof.

ARTICLE 7

The high contracting parties agree that the rights of navigation accorded under the provisions of existing treaties between the United States of America and His Majesty shall be maintained, notwithstanding the provisions for termination contained in any of such treaties, and declare that these treaties confer upon the citizens or subjects and upon the ships, vessels and boats of each high contracting party, rights of navigation in the St. Lawrence River, and the Great Lakes system, including the canals now existing or which may hereafter be constructed.

ARTICLE 8

The high contracting parties, recognizing their common interest in the preservation of the level of the Great Lakes system, agree:

(a) 1. That the diversion of water from the Great Lakes system, through the Chicago Drainage Canal, shall be reduced by Dec. 31, 1938, to the quantity permitted as of that date by the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States of April 21, 1930;

2. In the event of the Government of the United States proposing, in order to meet an emergency, an increase in the permitted diversion of water and in the event that the Government of Canada takes exception to the proposed increase, the matter shall be submitted, for final decision, to an arbitral tribunal which shall be empowered to authorize, for such time and to such extent as is necessary to meet such emergency, an increase in the diversion of water beyond the limits set forth in the preceding subparagraph and to stipulate such compensatory provisions as it may deem just and equitable; the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by each of the governments, and the third, who will be the chairman, to be selected by the governments;

(B) That no diversion of water, other than the diversion referred to in paragraph (A) of this article, from the Great Lakes System or from the international section to another watershedfi shall hereafter be made except by authorization of the International Joint Commission;

(C) That each Government in its own territory shall measure the quantities of water which may at any point be diverted from or added to the Great Lakes system, and shall place the said measurements on record with the other Government semiannually;

Provisions for Diversions

(D) That, in the event of diversions being made into the Great Lakes system from watersheds lying wholly within the borders of either country, the exclusive rights to the use of waters equivalent in quantity to any waters so diverted shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article IV (A), be vested in the country diverting such waters, and the quantity of water so diverted shall be at all times available to that country for use for power below the point of diversion, so long as it constitutes a part boundary waters;

(E) That compensation works in the Niagara and St. Clair Rivers, designed to restore and maintain the lake levels to their natural range, shall be undertaken at the cost of the United States as regards compensation for the diversion through the Chicago drainage canal, and at the cost of Canada as regards the diversion for power purposes, other than power used in the operation of the Welland canals; the compensation works shall be subject to adjustment and alteration from time to time as may be necessary, and as may be mutually agreed upon by the Governments, to meet any changes effected in accordance with the provisions of this article in the water supply of the Great Lakes system above the said works, and the cost of such adjustment and alteration shall be borne by the party effecting such change in water supply.

ARTICLE 9

The high contracting parties agree:

(a) That each party is hereby released from responsibility for any damage or injury to persons or property in the territory of the other, which may be caused by any action authorized or provided for by this treaty;

(b) That they will severally assume responsibility and expense for the acquistion of any lands or interests in land in their respective territories which may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE 10

This treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties. The ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington or in Ottawa as soon as practicable and the treaty shall come into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington the eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

Schedule A—St. Lawrence International Rapids Section Commission

(a) The commission, established under the provisions of Article 3 of this treaty, shall function solely as an international commission established under, and controlled by, the terms of this treaty. It shall not be subject, generally, to the legislative, to the executive or, except as hereinafter provided, to the judicial authorities in either country, but it shall be subject to this and to any subsequent agreement.

(b) The modifications referred to in Article 3 of this treaty shall be regarded as effective when confirmed by an exchange of notes by the governments.

(c) The commission shall have power to establish orders, rules or by-laws, and such orders, rules or by-laws, together with any amendments, modifications or repeals thereof, shall be effective on confirmation by an exchange of notes by the governments.

(d) The governments shall be entitled to inspect the plans, proposals or works under construction, and to inspect and audit the books and other records of the commission.

Capacities and Liabilities

(e) In order to enable the commission effectively to perform the duties imposed upon it by this treaty, it is agreed that the appropriate authorities in the countries will take such action as may be necessary to confer upon the commission the following capacities, powers and liabilities:

1. All such specific capacities, powers and liabilities as are reasonably ancillary to the establishment of the commission and the duties and functions imposed upon it by this treaty; the subsequently enumerated capacities, powers and liabilities are not intended to restrict the generality of this clause;

2. The capacity to contract, to sue and be sued in the name of the commission;

3. Freedom from liability for the members of the commission for the acts and liabilities of the commission and, conversely, a general responsibility of the commission for the acts of itself, its employees and agents, in the same manner as if the commission were a body corporate, incorporated under the laws of either of the countries;

Compensaton Provisions

4. The power to obtain the services of engineers, lawyers, agents and employees generally;

5. The power to make the necessary arrangements for workmen's compensation either directly or with the appropriate authorities or agents in either country, so as to insure to workmen and their families rights of compensation equivalent to those which they would ordinarily receive in the Province of Ontario in respect to the parts of the works within Canadian territory, or the equivalent works as referred to in Article 3 (b) of this treaty, or in the State of New York in respect to the remaining works.

(f) The commission shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the federal courts of the two countries, respectively, that is to say, in respect to all questions arising out of the part of the works within Canadian territory or the equivalent works, as referred to in Article 3 (b) of this treaty, the commission shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and, in respect to the remaining works, to the jurisdiction of the federal courts of first instance in the United States; and there shall also be established rights of appeal, analogous to the appeals in similar matters from the respective courts to the appropriate tribunals in the respective countries: provided, however, that in respect of a claim made upon the commission exceeding in amount the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), either of the Governments, at any time after such claim has been tried and judgment entered in the appropriate court of first instance herein provided for, may cause the matter to be referred by way of appeal to an arbitral tribunal.

Settlement of Disputes

Such reference shall be effected by notice from the Government invoking this proviso to the other Government and to the court, given within 90 days of the entry of such judgment, and such notice shall give to the tribunal jurisdiction over the appeal, or cause any appeal already taken to be transferred to the tribunal. The tribunal shall consist of three members, all of whom must hold, or have held, high judicial office. One shall be appointed by each government, and the third shall be selected by the two members so appointed; or, in the event of failure to agree, by the governments jointly. The tribunal so established shall then have, in respect to such claim, exclusive final jurisdiction and its findings shall be binding upon the commission.

(G) In view of the need for coordination of the work undertaken by the commission and the development of power in the respective countries, the commission shall have authority:

1. To make contracts with any agency in either country, which may be authorized to develop power in the international section for the engineering services necessary for the designing and construction of the power works;

2. To defer such parts of the power works as need to be constructed in conjunction with the installation of power house machinery and equipment, and to make contracts with any agency in either country, which may be authorized to develop power, for constructing such deferred parts of the power works.

Paid by Two Governments

(h) The remuneration, general expenses and all other expenses of the members of the commission shall be regulated and paid by their respective governments and all other expenses of the commission shall be defrayed out of the funds provided under the terms of Article 3 of this treaty.

(i) The Governments agree:

1. To permit the entry into their respective countries within the area immediately adjacent to the international section, to be delimited by an exchange of notes by the Governments, of personnel employed by the commission, and to exempt such personnel from their immigration laws and regulations within such area;

2. To exempt from customs duties, excise or sales taxes or other imposts, all supplies and material purchased by the commission in either country for its own use.

(j) The commission shall continue until its duties under Article 3 of this treaty have been completely performed. The governments may, at any time, reduce its numbers, provided that there must remain an even number of members with the same number appointed by each Government. Upon completion, arrangements will be made for the termination of the commission and the bringing to an end of its organization by agreement between the Governments.

Toronto Ready for Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—As the harbor development of this city has been based entirely upon the completion of the St. Lawrence seaway, it will be able to take care of all except the largest ships, according to Mr. J. E. Ganong, chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. The water is deep enough in the harbor to permit ships having a 27-foot draft to use it.

The wetsern channel to the Toronto harbor is being dredged by the Federal Government this year to the same depth. If more docks are necessary, Mr. Ganong declared, 4000 additional feet of shoreline where docks of any kind can be built to take care of shipping of the sort that will come up the St. Lawrence is available.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
8:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
8:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
9:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
9:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
9:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
9:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
9:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
10:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
10:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
10:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
10:45 Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
11:00 Nautical talks.
11:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
12:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
12:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
1:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
1:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
1:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes."
1:45 News; time; weather.
2:00 Sport review, Bill Williams.
2:15-12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—Paul Bentley, tenor.
8:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
8:30 Alice O'Leary, popular songs.
8:45 Gane's Philippines.
9:00 "The Daily Tattler" news; organ.
9:00 Studio soloists.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Seconyland Sketch: Snow Village story.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor; Harvey Firestone Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: "Maine"; soloist; glee club; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum; talk, Senator Shipstead, Minnesota.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
8:15 "Adventures of Bart and Mike."
8:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
8:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
9:00 Studio announcements; news.
9:15 Studio short subjects.
9:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
9:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
7:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
8:00 CBS, "Professor Henry McLemore."
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 The Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS; "Manhattan Serenaders."
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local danee music.
11:00 Studio period; news flashes.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Romance"; soloist; Westphal Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn de Leath; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnybones Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 "Hill Billy Gearge."
9:15 Current Events talk.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Surprise Package"; soloists; piano duo; comedy duo; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 Noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Talk, "The Unconquerable."
3:20 p. m.—Closing stock quotations.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—WBSO, Male Quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical and Studio.

WNAC

10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporting.

CITY OF BOSTON LOAN

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan of Boston will receive bids until 12 o'clock noon, July 19, for $1,000,000 temporary loan, notes to be dated July 20, due Oct. 10, 1932 and figured on a 366-day to the year basis, interest to follow.

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HOME LOAN AND RELIEF BILLS PASS

(Continued from Page 1)

put the bill into effective shape and to eliminate the destructive proposals which were from time to time injected into it.

Its three major features are:

First—Through provision of $300,000,000 of temporary loans by the Reconstruction Corporation to such states as are absolutely unable to finance the relief of distress, we have a solid back log of assurance that there need be no hunger and cold in the United States. These loans are to be based upon absolute need and evidence of financial exhaustion. I do not expect any state to resort to it except as a last extremity.

Second—Through the provision for $1,500,000,000 of loans by the Reconstruction Corporation for reproductive construction work of public character on terms which will be repaid, we should ultimately be able to find employment for hundreds of thousands of people without drain on the taxpayer.

Third—Through the broadening of the powers of the corporation in the character of loans it can make to assist agriculture, we should materially improve the position of the farmer.

Obnoxious Features Out

The obnoxious features which had been injected into the legislation from time to time by members of the House of Representatives and had so long delayed action have been eliminated. The $100,000,000 charity feature has been abandoned. The pork barrel infection that the loans to the states for relief of distress should be based upon population instead of need has been eliminated and also the sum of $1,300,000,000 non-productive public works ultimately payable by the taxpayer has been reduced to $322,000,000, of which about $120,000,000 are advances to the states for highways, and most of the balance is not to be expended if necessities of the Federal Treasury prevent it.

The provisions for the establishment of a gigantic centralized banking business have been removed.

The possible destructive effect upon credit institutions by the so-called publicity clause has been neutralized by the declaration of the Senate leaders of all parties that this provision is not to be retroactive and that the required monthly reports of future transactions are of confidential nature and must be so held by the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives unless otherwise ordered by the Congress when in session.

While there are some secondary features of the measure to which I have objection, they are not so great as to warrant refusal to approve the measure in the face of the great service that the major provisions will be to the nation. It is a strong step toward recovery.

New Financial Structure

Out of the welter of conflicting political interests and divergent viewpoints in the last session, a general pattern of financial rehabilitation has appeared. The center of this was formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and similar large fiscal proposals.

In many respects the past Congress was dramatic and unique. It began early in December with a march of Communists seeking relief; it concluded in July with the Capitol beleagured by bonus seekers.

Looked at as a whole, Congress balanced the budget, at least on paper; it struck possibly $1,000,000,000 in appropriations from last years figure at least, according to claims of its members; in general, it resisted inflationary proposals; rejected the bonus, and in most major fiscal proposals followed the leadership of the President.

On the other hand, rarely has the course of Congress been followed by such widespread criticism in newspapers; while direct clashes with Mr. Hoover in concluding days brought a presidential castigation of the House of Representatives, and his personal and dramatic appearance before the Senate, in an appeal for prompt passage of the tax bill.

Where Delays Assured

Looked at as a whole the two major items that lingered longest in the legislative mill were relief and the two measure. Congress finally passed both bills in amended form, with the tax bill twice rewritten in each house and a fifth time in conference. The long delay handicapped business recovery, irritated the public and caused the latter part of the session, just closed, to be filled with a growing popular clamor to "balance the budget and go home."

On the other hand, taken as a whole, the group of fiscal measures, generally termed "the Hoover reconstruction program," passed by Congress, comprise a formidable list, probably unparalleled outside of war time. The last items in this list were added only in the final minutes Saturday.

This was passage of Mr. Hoover's Home Loan Bank bill, setting up a system of credit banks to ease the burden of mortgaged farms and homes; and of the big relief bill. In miniature, these two bills, and the struggles they went through, typified much that had gone before in the session of Congress.

Both bills were finally passed, but both carried amendments adopted by divergent elements in Congress, which the White House would have been glad to see eliminated.

Riders Elicit Scrutiny

The Home Loan Bank bill carried the Borah-Glass amendment, authorizing national banks to issue paper money against certain classes of their government bonds, up to the limit of their paid in capital. The relief bill carried a rider, requiring the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make public monthly reports of recipients of its loans.

The two riders, or amendments, are today being scanned carefully by Administration leaders. The disposition is to regard them as inconvenient, but not serious. The Borah-Glass "inflation" amendment on the Home Loan Bank bill, is hardly likely to be used to any great extent, it is believed. The ultimate limit of currency expansion possible under the measure is about $1,000,000,000; but such an expansion would only be made if public calls for funds developed, and the nation actually is already oversupplied with currency, it is said. As to the second point, the effect of the publicity feature is discounted, temporarily at any rate. Names of loan recipients will not be made public until Congress reassembles, Mr. Hoover pointed out in his Rapidan statement, so that for the present, at any rate, the proposal seems largely meaningless.

The major items on the list of bipartisan reconstruction bills, indorsed by Mr. Hoover, and passed by Congress, follow:
with maximum credit of $500,000,000.

Here is the Story

1—The $2,000,000,000 relief bill.
2—System of home loan banks,
3—Reconstruction Finance Corporation, capitalized at $2,000,000,000.
4—Addition of $125,000,000 federal capital to the Federal Farm Loan System.
5—Passage of the Glass-Steagall bill, permitting ultimate release of a maximum of $800,000,000 in gold by widening reserve discount privileges.
6—Broadening power of Federal Reserve Act to help smaller banks meet the emergency.
7—Approval of the Hoover one-year moratorium.
8—Passage of the supplementary $1,000,000,000 tax bill.
9—Cut in federal expenditures by a $150,000,000 economy bill.

With most attention directed to the fiscal emergency, the long session of Congress passed little legislation of a general nature, and left big problems like regulation of public utilities, banking and bankruptcy reforms, Muscle Shoals, Philippine independence and the like, to the future.

However, Congress made history by launching what is likely to be a new constitutional amendment abolishing the "lame-duck" session and by enacting the anti-injunction bill, both bills introduced and long fought for by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska.

Drag on Tax Laws

The session illustrated again the cumbersome method by which American tax laws are now written, with the emergency tax bills proposed by the Treasury, rewritten by House committee, then by the full House; by the Senate committee, then by the full Senate, and finally revised a sixth and last time in conference. A revolt in the House against a general sales tax was the feature of this battle. The new tax, as written, carries a variety of special imposts, "nuisance" taxes, and mail increases.

The session illustrated once again the tremendous power of veterans in American politics, with unparalleled scenes by assembled veterans before the Capitol. Although the bonus bill was not passed, and an omnibus veterans' relief bill was vetoed, other additional aids to veterans took effect, with prospect of increasing rather than diminishing demands in future. One-quarter of all money spent by the Treasury now goes to veterans.

The session brought sharp points of difference between Mr. Hoover and Speaker John N. Garner of the House, who in the latter months became the Democratic vice-presidential candidate. The Garner "pork barrel" relief bill was vetoed and the Garner publicity feature in the second relief bill, was, according to Mr. Hoover's Rapidan statement, "neutralized" by Senate declarations that the monthly publicity reports would be kept confidential. Other financial bills of a radical or inflationary tendency passed by the House that Mr. Hoover opposed, were defeated in the Senate.

Dry Won Liquor Tests

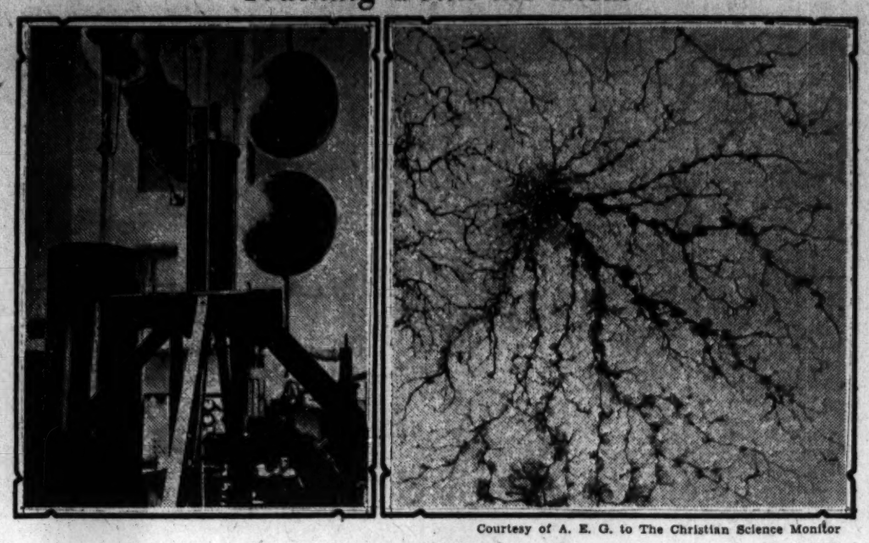
Half a dozen votes were taken in Senate or House on the prohibition law, in which drys were uniformly victorious, though with reduced majorities.

Though Congress was frequently tempted to play politics it resisted the temptation more often than it yielded. The Democratic tariff proposal was generally considered a ballot box measure, and Mr. Hoover's veto was expected when it came.

The attitude of the Administration and Congress showed a gradual evolution on relief policies with early defeats for proposals for individual relief turned into a final victory for a modified form of this measure along lines laid out by Democrats, and in particular by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York.

Confusion still exists over the "economy" record of Congress. Senator Welsey L. Jones (R.) of Washington and Representative Joseph W. Byrne (D.) of Tennessee issued last minute statements claiming cuts of $1,000,000,000 in appropriations under those of last year. They reached their totals by different routes, however, and claimed credit for the rival parties. In addition these claims did not take account of the vast credit sums made available by the huge fiscal bills, much of whose money will, however, be used in revolving funds, with ultimate return to the Treasury.

Tracking Down the Atom



Courtesy of A. E. G. to The Christian Science Monitor

APPARATUS FOR DESTROYING ATOM

Left to Right—Equipment Used by Dr. Fritz Lange and Dr. H. Brasch. Effect Produced by Rapid Flowing Electrons Passing Through a Sheet of "Cellon."

Electrical Bombardment Facilitates Germans' Study of Atomic Structure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Disintegration of atoms of the heavy elements—a research quest that began when the alchemists first talked of transmuting lead into gold—is believed to be around the corner, as the result of new experiments in Germany.

Dr. Fritz Lange and Dr. H. Brasch recently announced that they had succeeded in driving proton projectiles into atomic nuclei with a force of 2,400,000 volts.

Their experiments confirmed the results attained by Dr. E. T. Walton and Dr. J. D. Cockcroft of Cambridge, Eng., who were the first to succeed in transforming one atom of lithiums into two atoms of helium by bombarding it with artificially produced rays. But while the Cambridge physicists operated with 125,000 volts, the greater intensity of the Germans' equipment in the A. E. G. (German General Electric Company) laboratory in Berlin enabled them to disintegrate larger quantities of lithium atoms at one blow.

This, Dr. Lange explained to The Christian Science Monitor, has opened up new possibilities, including penetration of heavier elements in contrast to lithium, which is one of the lightest substances known. The work is regarded as a significant step in the study of the atom's structure which many physicists hold will be the prelude to releasing vast stores of energy held within the atom.

Dr. Lange and the A. E. G. are understood to be at work upon an apparatus developing 7,000,000 volts. This is slightly half of the voltage which would be sufficient to drive a proton—or "heart" of a "hydrogen atom"—through the electrical "armour" of uranium, the heaviest known element.

The enormous power of 2,000,000 volts and several thousand amperes, more than any ordinary power plant produces, does not flow continuously but is supplied in impulses. In this, Dr. Lange explained, his methods differs from that employed in the Cavendish laboratory. The electrical energy is concentrated in a large condenser battery.

The tube producing the proton rays is made of different layers and and is called by Dr. Lange a "laminated" tube. While in action it is cooled with water and insulated by a high cylinder placed over it and then filled with oil. The electron rays produced are so intense that they penetrate even insulation material and make crystals glow.

Dr. Lange and Dr. Bracht were among the first to point out the possibility of destroying atoms by swift rays. A few years ago, together with the late Herr Urban, they tried to harness lightning to their tube. For this purpose they spent some time with a previous apparatus on Monte Generoso, a mountain in the Alps. They actually obtained 14,000,000 volts there.

Dublin Links Freedom With British Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

Prime Minister, then at least from Mr. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, or some other member of the Cabinet.

Their disappointment was couched in no uncertain terms, and when several Conservative members of Parliament, who were present, endeavored to calm the storm, they were jeered and booed to silence.

Woman Leads Discussion

Miss Agnes Macphail, member of Parliament for Southeast Grey, speaking in a clear voice that could be heard all over the big coliseum, took control of the meeting, saying that there were two alternatives, either parade in a body to Parliament Hill and demand an interview with the Government, or accept the "rebuke" and register their protest at the next elections. She advised the latter course as being more effective in the long run. This was agreed to, and a proposed presentation to the Dominion Government was discussed and concurred in.

The presentation commenced with a preamble pointing out that 47 per cent of the people are on the land, that they constitute the largest class of buyers and that permanent prosperity cannot return until the farm problem is met.

Then three steps toward this end were advocated, under the headings Empire trade, Empire currency and advisory boards.

Under the first the farmers urge that the Canadian Government during the conference encourage the maximum possible exchange of Canadian agricultural products for British manufactured goods by the lowering of tariff barriers against the latter. They also registered emphatic protest against "excessive trade restrictions" in general and expressed the hope that the Empire Conference "will be the beginning of a universal movement which will result in freeing again the channels of trade throughout the world."

Fluctuation of Currencies

Under "Empire Currency" the farmers refer to the present unfavorable rate of exchange against the Canadian dollar in the old country market and the extreme fluctuations in the currencies of the component parts of the Empire seriously retarding the extension of Empire trade, and advocate the evolving of some method "by which each country within the Empire could stabilize its currency in relation to sterling."

Under "Advisory Boards" they ask that arrangements be made for adequate representation of the farmers' interests on any committees of boards, whose duty it will be to advise the Government's representatives during the conference.

These three recommendations, besides being advantageous to Canada, are declared to be "in line with policies best designed to foster national and Empire development. In conclusion the farmers remind the Government that "the Ottawa Conference affords the British Commonwealth of Nations an opportunity of setting a shining example to an economically dislocated world—an example which would lead a distressed civilization to appreciate more fully the interdependence of all nations and the brotherhood of all people, thereby making real progress in the direction of better economic opportunity for the great toiling masses of humanity."

BAPTISTS ASSERT FIRM STAND FOR DRY LAW

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 (AP)—Delegates to the National Northern Baptist Convention turned homeward today prepared to repel, if possible, all attempts to modify or repeal existing prohibition laws.

The convention, which concluded last night, voted to support the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act and expressed hope President Hoover "may declare himself afresh," in favor of prohibition. The Rev. C. O. Johnson, St. Louis, was elected president and Washington, D. C., was chosen for the 1933 convention.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With a reduction in cotton acreage amounting to 34 per cent this year, California leads all other states in decreasing its acreage of that fiber crop this year, says the Cotton Coöperative Association. Instead of the 197,000 acres grown last year, the estimate is that 124,000 acres will be grown this year.

Spain's Loss of Its Colonies Traced Through the Centuries

Dr. Williams Says Excessive Taxation During Colonial Era Was Important Cause of Break for Freedom of 1898

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—Excessive taxation in the West Indies during the colonial era, not unlike the taxes now imposed upon the peoples of the United States, was one cause for Spain's losing its colonies in 1898. Dr. Mary W. Williams, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., explained to members of the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic American Affairs at George Washington University.

England, she said, gave little attention to the political problems bothering its 13 American colonies; Spain, on the other hand, more tolerant politically, sought far and wide for increased income. Since the islands did not belong directly to Spain, but were held a hereditary part of the Crown of Castile, it may have been that kingly greed propagated that which later gave the islands their freedom.

However, following their discovery by Christopher Columbus in 1492 there was inaugurated what was known as the Central Government or, better, the Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies. Time passed, and to this council were added persons who had served in some administrative capacity upon the islands. They, because of first-hand knowledge, were fitted to help the Crown retain possessions highly prized.

The council functioned legislatively, judicially, and executively. It investigated all charges arising in the West Indies and saw to it that the laws were obeyed. It had within its body what was designated as the "corregidor," or person living upon the islands to stimulate trade with the Indians. Later, the Intendent, likewise a financial and trade expert, was introduced. While the corregidors were intensely disliked by the Indians, the Intendents offered greater justice and remained until the colonies became free.

It is probable that many of the customs instigated by Spain into the West Indies resulted directly from a keen sense of disappointment because Columbus had been unable to provide vast and continuous wealth to the Spanish sovereigns. Years passed before the possibilities of land cultivation became apparent.

Then, too, unaccustomed to the ways and manners of the Indians with whom Spanish explorers came into contact, Spain had no time to study them; instead, it sought to "grind from them all that they could produce." Aside from cruelty, Spain sold them silk stockings, though they went barefoot, and colored glasses, threatening dire penalties if they refused to wear them. And finally it taxed them until they rebelled and years and years later they broke away from the Spanish rule.

What might have been the history of the West Indies had Christopher Columbus been permitted to govern, and to have handed down his rule to those he chose to succeed him, is problematical. But Columbus, Dr. Williams said, after his third voyage and betrayal by enemies, although clearing himself of charges, was never again permitted to rule as Viceroy of the West Indies. An insatiable desire for quick wealth filled the minds of the Spanish sovereigns. Columbus could not satisfy them, and, like the modern rulers of Latin America governing through the power of the dollar, he discovered, late in the 15th century, the unfortunate lot of the man who cannot produce, and produce quickly.

PLAQUE HONORS WAR FLIERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—In the presence of representatives of 12 nations, French and Americans united at Luxeuil, Haute Saone, June 19, in commemorating the foundation of the Lafayette Escadrille. A bronze plaque was placed on the Town Hall.

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CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
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CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
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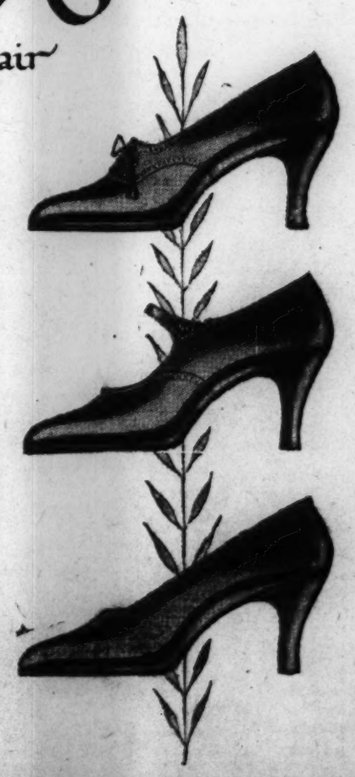
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Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.	1
Tulane University	½

STANFORD STADIUM, Palo Alto Calif., July 18 (AP)—Topped off dizzily by a skyward pole vault of 14ft. 4⅜in. by W. N. Graber of Southern California for a new world record, the final American Olympic track and field tryouts, combined with the National A. A. U. championships closed with thrills Saturday.

On the way to this spectacular climax of the two-day battle for places on the American Olympic team, four world records were surpassed, a fifth equaled, and Olympic records bettered in 10 of the 18 events. These dramatic features stood out:

1. A courageous come-back by big Ben B. Eastman, Stanford's storm center of the big show, as he finished second in the 400-meter dash, two yards behind William A. Carr of Pennsylvania, who raced to victory and a new world record of 46.9s.

2. A sensational double victory in the sprints by the rangy Marquette athlete, Ralph Metcalfe, who twice led his rival, T. E. Tolan, of Detroit, and George I. Simpson, former Ohio State star, to the tape in 10.6s. for the 100 meters, equaling the Olympic record, and in 21.5s. for the 200, bettering the Olympic standard.

3. Failure of Gene Venzke, eastern ace and holder of the world indoor one-mile record, to make the team as he finished fourth, just outside the fold, in a dazzling 1500-meter final, won by Norwood Penrose Hallowell Jr. of Harvard in 3m. 52.7s., surpassing the American and Olympic records.

4. A flock of other upsets in which Frank C. Wykoff of Southern California and Emmet Toppino of New Orleans, both failed to make the 100-meter lineup and were forced to be content with being picked for the 400-meter relay team, and such national champions as Herman H. Brix of Los Angeles, in the shotput, E. F. Flanigan of Los Angeles in the hammer throw, and James de Mers of Los Angeles in the javelin throw, all failed to make the team.

5. A series of form reversals, aided by extension of the first day's qualifying list, in which Kenneth M. Churchill of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, came back from sixth place to win the javelin throw with 221.31 feet, surpassing the Olympic record, and R. A. Barber of Southern California emerged from seventh position to top the broad jumpers at 25ft., 4⅝in.

Two of the four world-record performances were registered on Friday and these stood throughout the finals as John F. Anderson of the New York A. C. clinched his triumph in the discus throw of 165.54 feet and his giant clubmate, Leo J. Sexton, maintained his big margin in the shotput with 52ft., 8in.

Official rulings, growing out of the changes in the qualifying rules, created confusion and bickering before the final trials were run off.

The extra qualifiers, such as Barber and Churchill, who forged to the front, were ruled out of the A. A. U. competition and championship honors, but the New York Athletic Club's powerful squad asserted its superiority to carry off the national team title by a substantial margin, ousting the Los Angeles Athletic Club. The summary:

OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

100-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette; T. E. Tolan Jr., Detroit, second; G. I. Simpson, Columbus, Ohio, third; Emmet Toppino, Loyola, fourth; F. C. Wykoff, Southern California, fifth; James Johnson, Illinois State Normal, sixth. Time 10.6s. (Equals Olympic record.)

200-METER DASH SEMIFINAL

First Heat—Won by G. I. Simpson, Columbus; E. T. Tolan Jr., Detroit, second; R. A. Kiesel, Olympic Club, third; Nathaniel George, West Coast A. C., fourth; J. J. Waybright, U. S. Naval Academy, fifth. Time—22s.

Second heat—Won by H. M. Dyer, Los Angeles A. C., Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette, second; James Johnson, Illinois State Normal, third; D. J. Bennett, Ohio State, fourth. Time—21.9s.

Final—Won by Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette; E. T. Tolan Jr., Detroit, second; G. I. Simpson, Columbus, third; H. M. Dyer, Los Angeles A. C., fourth; R. A. Kiesel, Olympic Club, fifth; James Johnson, Illinois State Normal, sixth. Time—21.6s. (betters Olympic record).

400-Meter Dash—Won by W. A. Carr, Pennsylvania; B. B. Eastman, Olympic Club, second; James Gordon, Los Angeles A. C., third; E. A. Ablowich, Southern California, fourth; I. W. Fuqua, Indiana, fifth; A. G. Adams, Bates, sixth; K. D. W. Warner, Yale, seventh. Time—46.9s. (betters world record).

800-Meter Run—Won by E. B. Genung, Washington State; C. C. Hornbostel, Indiana, second; E. T. Turner Jr., Michigan, third; Otto Rosner, New York A. C., fourth; G. H. Bullwinkle, N. Y. A. C., fifth; D. E. Letts, Illinois A. C., sixth; Ferris Webster, Southern California, seventh; H. P. Dawson, Princeton, eighth. Time—1m. 52.6s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by N. P. Hallowell Jr., Harvard; F. A. Crowley, N. Y. A. C., second; G. V. Cunningham, Kansas, third; Gene Venzke, N. Y. A. C., fourth; H. A. Brocksmith, Indiana, fifth; J. R. Mangan, N. Y. A. C., sixth; Leo Lermond, N. Y. A. C., seventh; K. H. Wills, Washington State College, dropped out. Time — 3m. 52.7s. (betters American, A. A. U. and Olympic record).

5000-Meter Run—Won by Ralph Hill, Olympic Club; P. E. Rekers, N. Y. A. C., second; D. E. Dean, Pennsylvania, third; J. E. Kearns, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fourth; Charles Shugert, Miami, Fla., fifth; James Maloney, N. Y. A. C., and A. F. Martin, Cornell, dropped out. Time—14m. 55.7s.

10,000-Meter Run — Won by T. C. Ottey, Michigan State College; Elino Pentti, Millrose A. A., second; Louis Gregory, Millrose A. A., third; C. S. Chamberlain, Michigan State, fourth; Paul Mundy, Nativity C. C., fifth; William Zepp, Michigan Normal, sixth; John Ryan, Manhattan College, seventh; Elmo Halahoya, Los Angeles A. C., eighth; Wilton Ivie, Salt Lake City, ninth; George Parker, N. Y. A. C., Leonard Chisholm, Dorchester Club, Clarence Hill, unattached, and Thomas McDonough, Boston A. A., all dropped out. Time—32m. 18.28s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by J. P. McCluskey, Fordham; Walter Pritchard, Hamilton College, second; G. W. Dawson, Oklahoma, third; Forrest Harvey, Denver A. C., fourth; Harold Manning, Wichita, Kan., fifth; Edwin Clapham, Indiana, sixth; George Lermond, N. Y. A. C., seventh; Frank Highly, Navy, eighth; Steve Dobbs, San Francisco, Harry Carter, Olympic Club, and J. C. Watson, Indiana, all dropped out. Time—9m. 14.5s. (betters Olympic and A. A. U. records)

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by J. A. C. Keller, Ohio State; G. J. Saling, Iowa, second; P. M. Beard, N. Y. A. C., third; Bryon Grant, Utah, fourth; J. D. Black, Ohio State, and John Morriss, Southwestern A. C., tied for fifth. Time—14.4s. (equals world record).

400-Meter Low Hurdles—Won by Glenn F. Hardin, Louisiana; J. F. Healey, N. Y. A. C., second; F. M. Taylor, Illinois A. C., third; Eugene Beatty, Michigan Normal, fell and did not finish. Time—53.5s. (Hardin disqualified for changing lane and clearing wrong hurdle.)

Running High Jump—Triple tie for first among R. L. Van Osdel, Southern California; George Spitz, N. Y. A. C., and Cornelius Johnson, Los Angeles High School, 6ft. 6⅝in. (betters Olympic record); Walter Marty, Olympic Club; Parker Shelby, Los Angeles A. C.; Anton Burg, Illinois A. C., and Willis Ward, Michigan, tied for fourth, 6ft. 5⅝in.; Albert King, Persian High School, Detroit, and Henry Lassallette, Los Angles A. C., tied for eighth, 6ft. 4⅝in.; Addison Barber, unattached, tenth, 6ft. 3⅝in.; T. W. Shaw, Wisconsin; J. D. Stewart, Southern California; Robert Schroeder, Kansas State Teachers; Derrill Jones, unattached, tied for eleventh, 6ft. 2⅝in.; W. B. O'Connor, N. Y. A. C., fifteenth, 6ft. 2in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. A. Barber, Southern California, 25ft. 4⅝in.; Edward Gordon, Iowa, second, 25ft. 3¼in.; C. L. Redd, Bradley Tech, third, 25ft., 2⅛in.; John Brooks, Chicago, fourth, 24ft. 10⅝in.; J. H. Johnson, Southern California, fifth, 24ft. 5¾in.; George Martin, Olympic Club, sixth, 24ft. 5¼in.; Maurice Walker, Los Angeles A. C., seventh, 24ft. 4¾in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Sidney Bowman, Louisiana State, 48ft. 11¼in.; Rolland Romero, Loyola, second, 48ft. 10¼in.; Levi Casey, Los Angeles A. C., third, 48ft. 4¾in.; S. H. Furth, Millrose A. A., fourth, 48ft. 3⅞in.; Albert Rogan, fifth, 48ft. ½in.; George Bowman, Louisiana, sixth, 47ft. 5½in.; Ralph Newell, Missouri Pacific Booster Club, seventh, 46ft. 4¼in.; C. L. Redd, Bradley Tech, eighth, 45ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Leo J. Sexton, N. Y. A. C., 52ft. 8in., (betters Olympic record); N. A. Gray, Olympic Club, second, 50ft. 11⅞in.; H. P. Rothert, Los Angeles A. C., third, 50ft. 11½in.; John Lyman, Olympic Club, fourth, 50ft. 2⅝in.; H. H. Brix, Los Angeles A. C., fifth, 49ft. 10¾in.; George Theodoratus, Olympic Club, sixth, 49ft. 1⅝in.; C. L. Munn, Minnesota, seventh, 47ft. 10in.; Fred De Berry, Olympic Club, eighth, 47ft. 8in.; Hugh Rhea, Nebraska, ninth, 47ft. 6⅞in. (Rhea added to extra qualifiers for one put only).

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by F. N. Connor, N. Y. A. C., 170.90ft.; P. E. Zeremba, N. Y. A. C., second, 168.99ft.; Grant McDougal, University of Pennsylvania, third, 168.20ft.; J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, fourth, 166ft.; M. M. Reznick, N. Y. University, fifth, 164.78ft.; E. F. Flanagan, Los Angeles A. C., sixth, 163.85ft.; V. T. Malin, N. Y. A. C., seventh, 158.71ft.; G. W. Miller Jr., N. Y. A. C., eighth, 157.99ft.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. M. Churchill, San Francisco Olympic Club, 222.31ft. (betters Olympic record); M. W. Metcalfe, Dartmouth, second, 219.66ft.; Lee Bartlett, Albion College, Mich., third, 214.23ft.; Clem Friedman, Olympic Club, fourth, 212.05ft.; George Williams, Hampton Institute, Virginia, fifth, 206.52ft.; W. T. Rinehart, Indiana, sixth, 203.65ft.; J. C. Purvis, Purdue, seventh, 201.20ft.; James De Mers, Los Angeles A. C., eighth, 199.92ft.

Discus Throw—Won by J. F. Anderson, N. Y. A. C., 165.54ft. (betters world record); P. B. Jessup, Washington A. C., second, 158.34ft.; H. J. Laborde, Olympic Club, third, 158.02ft.; J. P. Crowley, Yale, fourth, 157.34ft.; R. H. Hall, Southern California, fifth, 152.26ft.; R. F. Jones, Olympic Club, sixth, 151.66ft.; Edward Moeller, Los Angeles A. C., seventh, 149.99ft.; Frank Purma, Illinois A. C., eighth, 149.26ft.; J. A. Bausch, Kansas City A. C., ninth, 148.88ft.

Pole Vault—Won by W. N. Graber, Southern California, 14ft. 4⅜in. (betters world record); W. W. Miller, Olympic Club, second, 14ft. 1⅝in.; George Jefferson, University of California at Los Angeles, third, 13ft. 10in.; F. H. Sturdy and Bernard Deacon, Los Angeles A. C. and Donald Zimmerman, Tulane University, tied for fourth at 13ft. 8in.; L. S. Barnes, Los Angeles A. C., Leon Schram, Marquette, Marvin Harvey, Denver A. C., James McKinley, Michigan Normal, E. E. Lenington, Illinois, Verne McDermoot, Los Angeles A. C., W. L. Thompson, Yale, Keith Brown, Yale, Bryce Beecher, Indiana, Jack Wool, Olympic Club, all tied for seventeenth at 13ft. 4in.; Tom Varne, Illinois A. C., Elton Hess, Minnesota, John Economos, unattached, I. Seeley, unattached, G. F. Pool, California, all tied for eighteenth at 12ft. 10in.

NON-OLYMPIC EVENTS, NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

220-YARD LOW HURDLES—Semifinals

First Heat—Won by J. A. Payne, Southern California; H. L. Fates, Yale, second; Dan Bracken, Washington, third; J. E. Hatfield, Illinois A. C. fourth; Charles Scarlett, Princeton, fifth. Time—25s.

Second Heat—Won by G. J. Saling, Iowa; R. A. Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C., second; L. H. Sentman, Illinois A. C., third; Gus Meier, Olympic Club, fourth. Time—24.4s.

Final—Won by G. J. Saling, Iowa; L. H. Sentman, Illinois A. C., second; J. A. Payne, Southern California, second; H. L. Fates, Yale, fourth; R. A. Maxwell, Los Angeles, A. C., fifth; Dan Bracken, Washington A. C., sixth. Time—23.6s.

56-Pound Weight—Won by L. J. Sexton, N. Y. A. C., 35ft. 2in.; F. N. Connor, N. Y. A. C., second, 34ft. 4in.; P. A. McDonald, N. Y. A. C., third, 36ft. 9¼in.; A. W. Richards, Los Angeles A. C., fourth, 32ft. 11⅝in.; James McEachern, Olympic Club, fifth, 31ft. 8⅝in.; J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, sixth, 31ft. 3⅝in.; P. F. Zaremba, N. Y. A. C., seventh, 27ft. 10⅝in.

CONEWAGO IS DEFENDER

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—The eight-meter yacht Conewago yesterday was named American defender for the Canadas Cup races against the challenging Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto by the selection committee of the Rochester Yacht Club, defenders. Wilmot V Castle, her skipper in the elimination series against the Thisbe and Cayuga, will be the skipper of the American eight. Conewago is from designs of Olin J. Stephens of New York, youthful naval architect who last year won the transatlantic race in his own design yawl Dorade. Conewago clinched the nomination yesterday when it defeated the Clinton Crane designed Thisbe, successful defender for the United States in 1930, in the final of a series of more than 20 elimination races.

U. S. SWIMMERS VICTORIOUS

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—The United States Olympic swimming team won four out of five events to defeat the Hungarian internationalists in an Olympic fund meet here last night. Hungary was victorious only in the 100-yard freestyle, in which Stephen Barany outsplashed Manuela Kalili of Los Angeles, in 53 5-10s. Gilula won the 200-yard freestyle in 2m. 6.2s., followed by Ted Wiget, Maola Kalili and Al Szabados of Hungary. Ralph Flanagan took the 1500-yard freestyle in 19m. 11s., with Cristey second and Hallasy, Hungarian star, third. Danny Zehr took the 100-yard backstroke, with Robert Herber second and Gordon Chalmers third. The Hungarian world championship water polo team completely outclassed an Illinois Athletic Club team, 14 to 1.

PENDLETON CANOE CLUB WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SLOATSBURG, N. Y., July 18—The Pendleton Canoe Club of New York City, United States titleholder, won the Atlantic Division A. C. A. canoeing team championship and the Yonkers C. C. point trophy on Lake Sebago yesterday, amassing a total of 33 points. The Pendletons were forced to come from behind and win the last six events carded in the senior division.

LAST OF FOREIGN STARS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The last of the big foreign Olympic delegations—Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Latvia— arrived Saturday on the liner Europa to receive another of the hearty, boisterous receptions that have kept New York in an uproar for the past two weeks. In the German party were 83 athletes and their attendants, while the Austrians numbered an even dozen, with 11 Czechoslovakians and three Latvians.

DUTRA WINS MET TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—Olin Dutra, professional from California, won the Metropolitan open golf championship at the Lido Country Club, Saturday, with a card of 282 for the 72 holes of play. Walter Kozak, professional at the Engineers' Club, finished second with 284, turning in a fine 64 for the last 18 holes. Joe Turnesa, professional at the Westchester Country Club, was third with 288.

MISS DIDRIKSON WINS THE MEET

Dallas (Texas) Girl Takes Five Firsts and Ties for Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., July 18—Four world's records were broken and another was tied at the women's track and field championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and final tryouts for the American Olympic team at Dyche Stadium here Saturday. Mildred "Babe" Didrikson of the Employers' Casualty Company, Dallas, Texas, gave the most brilliant all-around performance in the history of women's athletics. She won the team title single-handed, taking five firsts, tying for another, and winning a fourth. She broke three world's records.

Miss Didrikson improved the world's record in the javelin throw with a toss of 139ft. 3in. The former mark was 135ft. 3in., by Nan Gindele of the Illinois Women's A. C., though not formally approved. The best approved record was 133ft. 5½in., by Miss Didrikson. The Dallas girl shared a new world's record of 5ft. 3 3-16in. in the running high jump with Jean Shiley of the Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia. They improved the old mark, held by M. Gisloff of Holland, by a sixteenth of an inch. Miss Didrikson was fourth in the discus throw, she was first in the running broad jump, but was disqualified for the title because she omitted preliminaries.

The world's record in the 80-meter low hurdles was battered twice in the trial heats, first by Miss Didrickson with 11.9s., and later by Evelyn Hall of the Illinois Women's A. C., with 11.8s. The former mark was 12s., made by Miss Didrickson a year ago. The Dallas all-round star won the final heat by a hair's breadth from Miss Hall in 12.1s. These two and Simone Schaller of the Pasadena A. C. qualified for the American Olympic team.

Another world's record tumbled when Ruth Osborn of the Shelbyville (Mo.) High School tossed the discus 133ft. ¾in. The former record was 132ft. 1in., made by Hilinaa Konopacka of Poland in 1929.

A winner who was not a winner was declared in the 100-meter final. She was Ethel Harrington of the Illinois Women's A. C., making a fine finish in 12.3s. She stopped a yard or two from the finish in a preliminary heat, and was allowed to run in the final, but not to take the medal. This honor went to Miss Wilhelmina von Bremen of the Western Women's Club, San Francisco, who finished second. She won a semifinal in 12.4s., and a preliminary in the same time. The summary:

50-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by Dorothy Nussbaum, St. Bernard; Alice Monk, Newark, second; Mary A. Hawkins, Pasadena, third. Time —6.2s.

Second Heat—Won by Manry Ladewig, Meadowbrook Club; Doris Anderson, Illinois W. A. C., second; Mary Williams, Waukegan Co-Op, Waukegan, Ill., third. Tihe—6.3s.

Final Heat—Won by Dorothy Nussbaum, St. Bernard; Mary Ladewig, Philadelphia, second; Alice Monk, Newark, A. C., third; Mary A. Hawkins, Pasadena, fourth. Time —6.3s.

100-METER DASH

First Heat—Won by Elizabeth Wilde, Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Carew, Medford, second. Time—12.4s.

Second Heat—Won by Catherine M. Capp, Newark A. C.; Harriet Bland, St. Louis, second. Time—12.6s.

Third Heat — Won by Wilhelmina von Bremen, Western W. C.; Louise Stokes, Onteoro Club, Malden, second. Time—12.4s.

Fourth Heat —Won by Evelyn Furtsch, Los Angeles A. C.; Alice Monk, Newark A. C., second. Time—12.5s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Tidye Pickett, Board of Education, Chicago; Jean Sundborg, Western W. C., second. Time—12.4s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Mary Ladewig, Philadelphia; Mary Terwilliger, Illinois W. A. C., second. Time—12.6s.

Seventh Heat—Won by Anne Vrana O'Brien, Los Angeles A. C.; Mildred Didrikson, Dallas, second. Time—12.5s.

First Semifinal Heat—Won by Elizabeth Wilde, Kansas City; Louise Stokes, Malden, second; Evelyn Furtsch, Los Angeles, third. Time—12.2s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by Wilhelmina von Bremen, Western A. C.; Harriet Bland, St. Louis, second; Mary Carew, Medford, third. Time—12.4s.

Final Heat—Won by Ethel Harrington, I. W. A. C.; Wilhelmina Von Bremen, Western W. C. (championship winner); Elizabeth Wilde, Kansas City, third; Louise Stokes, Malden, and Mary Carew, Medford, Mass., tied for fourth; Evelyn Furtsch, Los Angeles A. C., sixth. Time—12.3s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Olive Hasenfus, Boston S. A.; Marie DeMay, Union A. C., Rankin, Penna., second; Olive Kruger, Chattanooga, third; Lillian Janis, Lake Shore Playground, fourth. Time—26.5s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Illinois W. A. C. first team (Evelyn Hall, Ethel Harrington, Mary Terwilliger and Annette Rogers); Illinois W. A. C., second team; Tower Grove Quarry A. C., St. Louis, third; South Parks, Chicago, fourth. Time —49.4s. (Equals world's record).

80-METER LOW HURDLES

First Heat—Won by Mildred Didrikson, Dallas; Lois Collor, Illinois W. A. C., second; Alda Silva, Western W. C., third. Time—11.9s. (Betters world's record).

Second Heat—Won by Dolores Glenn, Lake Shore Playground; Nellis Sharka, Newark A. C., second; Bozena Milonski, St. Louis, third. Time—12.5s.

Third Heat—Won by Evelyn Hall, Illinois W. A. C.; Simone Schaller, Pasadena A. C., second; Louise Jones, Nichols, S. C., third. Time—11.8s (Betters world's record).

Final Heat—Won by Mildred Didrikson, Dallas; Evelyn Hall, I. W. A. C., second; Simone Schaller, Pasadena A. C., third; Lois Collor, I. W. A. C., fourth. Time—12.1s.

Running High Jump—Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club, and Mildred Didrikson, Dallas, tied for first; Annette Rogers, Illinois W. A. C., third. Height—5ft, 3 3-16in. (betters world's record).

Running Broad Jump—Won by Mildred Didrikson, Dallas; Nellie Todd, Illinois W. A. C. (championship winner), second; Margaret L. Jordan, Carter Playground, third; Ruth M. Jacques, South Parks, fourth. Distance—17ft. 6⅝in.

8-Pound Shotput—Won by Mildred Didrikson, Dallas; Rena MacDonald, Quincy, second; Carolyn M. Yetter, Meadowbrook Club, third; Lillian Copeland, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Distance—39ft. 6¼in.

Baseball Throw—Won by Mildred Didrikson, Dallas; Gloria Russell, Western W. C., second; Nan Gindele, Illinois W. A. C., third; Frances Kanzius, Burgettstown, fourth. Distance—272ft. 2in.

Discus Throw—Won by Ruth Osborn, Shelbyville; Margaret Jenkins, Western W. C., second; Lillian Copeland, Los Angeles A. C., third; Mildred Didrikson, Dallas, fourth. Distance—133ft. ¾in. (Betters world's record).

Javelin throw—Won by Mildred Didrikson, Dallas, 139ft. 3in.; Nan Gindele, Illinois W. A. C., second, 118ft. 2in.; Gloria Russell, Western W. C., third, 116ft. 7 1-4 in.; Gertrude Sterling, Puyallup, Wash., fourth, 114ft. 7in.

DON SETS ANOTHER RECORD

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—In a second run over the Loch Lomond course today, Kaye Don, noted British speed boat pilot, broke his new world's record, made earlier this morning. He averaged more than 120 miles an hour on the second run, eclipsing the record of Gar Wood, American, by about 10 miles an hour.

HAGEN AND JURADO TRIUMPH

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 18 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen and Jose Jurado, Argentine golfing star, defeated Ted Turner, New England P. G. A. champion, and Everett MacDonald, home pro, yesterday, 2 and 1, in an 18-hole best-ball match at the Berkshire Hills Country Club.

TWENTY CHOSEN FOR OLYMPICS

All Excepting Three Will Be Track Men on Canadian Selected Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont., July 18—As a result of the two-day Canadian Olympic track and field trials, held here on Friday and Saturday, there will be 20 Canadian athletes in the team that will leave here next Thursday for Los Angeles, and with the exception of three they will all be track men. The trials showed that outside of Jack Portland and McNaughton in the high jump and Pilling in the javelin, no Canadians are good enough to have chances of picking up points in the field events at the Olympia.

McNaughton did not compete in the trials, nor did Pilling, but the latter will have to qualify with a throw of at least 200 feet to make the trip. Two other athletes, Tom Couter of Winnipeg, the Carnegie Tech hurdler, and Percy Williams of Vancouver, double sprint winner at the 1928 Olympic Games, were also picked without putting in an appearance here.

The trials resulted in the setting of five new Canadian records, the equaling of another, and the equaling of one world mark. Bert Pearson of Hamilton, who won the 100 meters on Friday, came through with another sprint victory, winning the 200 meters and in doing so he equaled the 24-year old mark set by Robert Kerr of this city in 1908. He also duplicated Williams' performance of winning both sprints in the 1928 trials. All told Pearson ran in six sprints and one leg of the 400-meter relay in the two days and his showing gives Canada a great chance in the Olympic sprints.

Alex S. Wilson of Montreal and Notre Dame University, was also a double winner in the trials. On Saturday he won the 800 meters by three yards from Phil Edwards, the former N. Y. U star, and on Friday he won the 400 meters.

Charles Herman of Glacebay, N. S., was the only triple winner of the meet, winning the hammer, shotput and discus, but his distances did not come near the standard set and he was not selected.

The new Canadian records were made by Jack Portland, the Collingwood schoolboy, who won the high jump easily with a mark of 6ft. 4⅛in., Robert Rankine of Preston in the 5000-meter run. Although he was never pressed and won by over 300 meters, he set a new mark of 15m. 28 4-5s. St. Clair Davison of Listowel won the 3000-meter steeplechase in record time, 10m. 26s., but it did not meet the standard. The team selection and meet summary follow:

Sprints—Percy Williams, Vancouver; Bert Pearson, Hamilton; J. R. Brown, Edmonton, and Harold Wright, Edmonton.

400 Meters—Alex S. Wilson, Montreal; James Ball, Winnipeg; Ray Lewis, Hamilton.

800 Meters—Wilson; Phil Edwards, Hamilton; Eddie King, Hamilton.

1500 Meters—Edwards; King.

5000 Meters—Robert Rankine, Preston.

10,000 Meters—Clifford Bricker, Galt; Rankine.

Marathon—J. C. Miles, Hamilton; E. Cudworth, Toronto; Bricker.

50,000-Meter Walk—Henry Cleman, Toronto.

110-Meter Hurdles—Arthur Ravensdale, Cobourg.

400-Meter Hurdles—Tom Coulter, Winnipeg.

High Jump—Jack Portland, Collingwood; D. McNaughton, Vancouver.

In addition D. Pilling, Cardston, Alta., and D. Powell, Toronto, will probably be picked for the javelin and sprints respectively.

200-METER DASH—Trials—Three to Qualify for Semifinal

First Heat—Won by A. Scott, Windsor; Ray Lauzon, Windsor, second; Lornestone, Winnipeg, third. Time—22.9s.

Second Heat—Won by Earl Deacon, Hamilton; Jimmy Ball, Winnipeg, second; Bill Middlemess, Montreal, third. Time—22.5s.

Third Heat—Won by Harold Wright, Edmonton; Ray Lewis, Hamilton, second; Ed Percy, Toronto, third. Time—24.1s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; Tom Ritchie, Toronto, second; Fred Martellow, Trail, B. C., third. Time—22 4-5s.

Semifinal—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; Harold Wright, Edmonton, second; Tom Ritchie, Toronto, third. Time—21.9s.

Semifinal—Won by James Ball, Winnipeg; E. Deacon, Hamilton, second; R. Lauzon, Windsor, third. Time—21.9s.

Final—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; Harold Wright, Edmonton, second; Jimmy Ball, Winnipeg, third. Time—21 4-5s.

400-Meter Hurdles—Semifinal Heats (First Two in Each to Qualify for Final).

First Heat—Won by W. R. Rierdon, Toronto; W. Nixon, Ottawa, second; B. N. Hall, Hamilton, third. Time—59.5s.

Second Heat—Won by Ed Burrows, Hamilton; L. York, Montreal, second; W. A. Connolly, Morrisburg, Ont., third. Time —58.1s.

Final—Won by W. Nixon, Ottawa; Ed Burrows, Hamilton, second; W. R. Rierdon, Toronto, third. Time—55 4-5s.

800 Meters—Won by Alex S. Wilson, Montreal; Phil Edwards, Hamilton, second; Eddie King, Hamilton, third. Time—1m. 53.1s.

5000 Meters—Won by Robert Rankine, Toronto; M. Ronty, Toronto, second; Fred Sargeant, Galt, third. Time—15m. 23 4-5s. (new Canadian record).

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Davidson, Listowel; Harold Gallop, Toronto, second; E. Maki, Toronto, third. Time—10m. 26s.

1600-Meter Relay — Won by Windsor Olympic Club (Chapman, Sherman, Cushman, Fritz); Winnipeg A. A., second; Hamilton Olympic Club, third. Time—3m. 22.9s.

Pole Vault—Won by Sonny Gilbert, Hamilton; Bob Stoddard, Goderich, second; M. J. McKinnon, Toronto, third. Height—12ft. 6in.

Javelin Throw—Won by G. Walla, Fort William; George Laughren, Ottawa, second; Hall, Toronto, third. Distance—164ft. 4¾in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Charles Herman, Glace Bay, N. S.; George Sutherland, Calgary, second; David Sutherland, Toronto, third. Distance—133ft. 10in.

Running High Jump—Won by Jack Portland, Collingwood; Joe Haley, Trail, B. C., second; W. Groves, Toronto, third. Height —6ft. 4⅛in. (new Canadian record).

ARMY TENNIS TEAM WINS

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The Army won the annual all-service tennis match from the Navy on Saturday, 5 to 2, taking three of the singles matches. Dolph Nuelheisen of Pasadena, Calif., Aviation Corps cadet, captured the only singles match lost by the Navy, defeating Lieutenant J. K. McCue, U. S. S. Perry, 6—3, 6—1.

EKSTROM TAKES N. H. AMATEUR

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 18 (AP)—Henry Ekstrom of Concord, former Dartmouth College golf captain, won the New Hampshire amateur golf title Saturday by defeating Thomas J. Leonard of Nashua, 3 and 1, over the Manchester Country Club course. Both players have held the title before.

GERMANY MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

MILAN, July 18 (AP)—Germany made a clean sweep of its Davis Cup tennis series with Italy completed yesterday, winning both of the final singles matches. Janeck defeated Giovanni Palmieri, 6—3, 0—6, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1, and Gottfried von Cramm defeated Mario Del Bono, 8—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

ROWING ASSOCIATION ELECTS

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., July 18 (AP)—A. H. Savage of St. Paul was elected president of the Northwestern International Rowing Association at the annual meeting Saturday. The 1933 regatta will be held in St. Paul.

PIRATES CLING TO THEIR LEAD

Cubs and Braves Are Close Behind in National Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	48	33	.593
Chicago	47	37	.560
Boston	46	42	.523
Philadelphia	43	45	.489
St. Louis	41	43	.488
Brooklyn	41	45	.477
New York	37	44	.457
Cincinnati	40	54	.426

RESULTS JULY 16

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 8 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1.
New York 4, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS JULY 17

Boston 5, Cincinnati 3.
Boston 3, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 3, New York 1.
Chicago 8, New York 2.
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 5.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, Chicago Cubs and Boston Braves held tight to their positions in the National League pennant race during the past week. Pittsburgh, in first place, is 2½ games ahead of the second-place Cubs, while the Braves are third, three contests in the rear of Chicago. Philadelphia jumped up into the first division during the week and replaced the St. Louis Cardinals.

Despite the loss of two of their outstanding stars, the Pirates have clung to the top of the league. Lloyd Waner and Pie Traynor are out for a while, Comorosky filling in for the former and Thevenow for the latter. If the club can stumble along until these two stars return, it deserves to win a pennant. The Cubs, with Riggs Stephenson playing great ball once again, are trailing along close behind the Pirates, waiting for a chance to go ahead, if that chance should come.

The Braves, after opening their series with the Pirates by taking both bames of a double-header, completely fell to pieces during the remainder of the series. Yesterday, however, the Tribe twice defeated the Reds in Cincinnati and looked more like a championship ball club. The Phillies are doing well with a club that was, and still is, picked to finish deep in the second division.

The lower half of the circuit includes St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York and Cincinnati in that order. At least two of these clubs have the power somewhere in their ranks to climb into the first division. The Cardinals, of course, are only one percentage point behind the Phillies and can be expected to climb at a moment's notice. The Giants cannot seem to click. Perhaps a few new faces would help.

Close Battling In Junior Polo Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 18—Close battling all the way featured both of the games played over the week-end at the Rumson Country Club, in the first round of the National junior polo championships. On Saturday, the newly organized Bahadur team, with Gerald H. "Pete" Bostwick and J. C. "Cokie" Rathborne as its conspicuous stars, nosed out the Austin four, when Bostwick, the steeplechase rider, drove through the winning goal just as the final bell was ringing, to make the score 12 to 11, while on Sunday, the United States Army four defeated the Aiken team, 9 to 8, when a final rally by the losers, which carried them up to eight after trailing at 4 to 9 at the end of the fifth chukker, was halted by the bell.

Pos.	BAHADUR	AUSTIN
No. 1.	G. S. Smith	M. S. Kemmerer
No. 2.	G. H. Bostwick	M. G. Phipps
No 3.	Lt.-Col. J. K. Brown	Gerald Balding
Back	J. C. Rathborne	Ivor Balding

Score—Bahadur 12, Austin 11. Goals—Smith 5, Bostwick 5, Rathborne 2 for Bahadur; Kemmerer 4, G. Balding 4, Phipps 3 for Austin. Referee—Rufus Fink. Judges—Capt. Wesley J. White and Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Pos.	U. S. ARMY	AIKEN
No. 1	Lieut. C. N. McFarland	John Schiff
No. 2	Lieut. McDowell Jones	S. H. Knox
No. 3	Lieut. G. W. Read Jr.	S. B. Iglehart
Back	Maj. C. C. Smith	William Post 2d

Score—Army 9, Aiken 8. Goals—Read 4, McFarland 2, Smith 2, Jones for Army; Knox 3, Iglehart 2, Post 2, by penalty 1 for Aiken. Referee—Philip Brown. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

NINE GYMNASTS OFF FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—Nine youthful gymnasts, including the two outstanding performers of the National championships, Frank Haubold and Alfred A. Jochim, of the Swiss Turn Verein of Union City, N. J., will start today for the Pacific coast as the nucleus of the United States gymnastic team in the Olympic Games. They qualified on Saturday as the result of the National Amateur Athletic championships, held in the gymnasium of the College of the City of New York.

The list consisted of the first five in the all-around, as well as the first two in five individual events, but with both Haubold and Jochim taking several titles each, the list was reduced accordingly. When they arrive at Los Angeles, several gymnasts from the Pacific coast will be given an opportunity to qualify, as there are three candidates allowed by the Olympic rules.

For the second year in succession, Frank Haubold won the all-round championship, but only by the slightest of margins, as Alfred A. Jochim, who was winner two years ago, was only one-twelfth of a point behind him. Haubold won the championship in the parallel bars, while Jochim won the long horse competition. The latter was also victor in the free calisthenics, but this did not count in the Olympic or all-round title contests.

Free Calisthenics (does not count on tryouts or all around title)—Won by Alfred A. Jochim, Swiss T. V., 28.75 points; Frederick H. Meyer, N. Y. T. V., second, 27.70; Frank Haubold, Swiss T. V., third, 27.45.

Long Horse—Won by Alfred A. Jochim, Swiss T. V., 55.2 points; Marcel M. Gleyre, Swiss T. V., second, 54.4 points; Herman Witzig Jr., Swiss T. V., third, 53.95.

Side Horse—Won by Frank Cumiskey, Swiss Turn Verein, 56.3 points; Frank Haubold, Swiss T. V., second, 55.2; Frederick H. Meyer, N. Y. T. V., third, 54.5.

Parallel Bars—Won by Frank Haubold, Swiss T. V., 56.5 points; Michael Schuler, Union Hill T. V., second, 56.2; Joseph Hodel, Swiss Turn Verein, third, 55.25.

Horizontal Bar—Won by Michael Schuler, Union T. V., 56.20 points; Frederick H. Meyer, N. Y. T. V., second, 55.15; Frank Cumiskey, Swiss T. V., third, 55.05.

Flying Rings—Won by William T. Denton, U. S. Naval Academy, 54.65 points; George J. Gulack, N. Y. T. V., second, 54 points; Wesley H. Reynolds, Swiss T. V., third, 53.7.

All-Around Championship—Won by Frank Haubold, 162.8375 points; Jochim, second; 162.7875; Michael Schuler, third, 160.9; Meyer, fourth, 159.3; Frank Cumiskey, fifth, no score.

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World Swimming Marks for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANTAGH, N. Y., July 18—Helene E. Madison of Seattle and Eleanor Holm of the Women's Swimming Association of New York made sure of their selection for the United States Olympic team of women swimmers on Saturday by establishing new world records in their specialties in the final tryouts at Zach's Beach, Jones Beach Park, and the former, by winning her second event, opened the way for another swimmer to be added to the group which goes to Los Angeles today.

Miss Madison, following her success in the 100-meter freestyle swim on Friday, ran away with the 400-meter race on Saturday, winning from Miss Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., in 5m. 32 2-5s., with both of them under the former world record of Martha Norelius, made in Vienna in 1928. As both Miss Madison and Miss Kight were already included in the team by reason of their performances on Friday, Dorothea Dickinson, seventh in the sprint, and Anna May Gorman, also of Homestead, fourth in the longer race, were included in the squad. The complete team and meet summary follow:

100-Meter Freestyle—Helene E. Madison, Seattle; Josephine McKim, Los Angeles; Mrs. Eleanor Garatti, Saville, San Francisco.

400-Meter Relay—Foregoing three, Helen Johns, Brookline, Mass.; Lenore Kight, Homestead, Penna.; Edna McKibben, Seattle; Dorothea Dickinson, New York.

400-Meter Freestyle—Helene Madison, Lenore Kight, Norene Forbes, Los Angeles; Anna May Gorman, Homestead, Penna.

200-Meter Breaststroke—Margaret Hoffman, Scranton, Penna.; Anna Govednik, Chisholm, Minn.; Jane Cadwell, Detroit.

100-Meter Backstroke—Eleanor Holm, New York; Joan McSheehy, New York; Louisa Robert, Atlanta, Ga.

Springboard Diving — Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach, Fla.; Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles; Jane Fauntz, Chicago.

Platform Diving—Dorothy Poynton, Hollywood, Calif.; Georgia Coleman, Marion Vale Roper, Los Angeles.

400-Meter Freestyle—Won by Helene E. Madison, Seattle, Wash.; Lenore Kight, Homestead, Penna., second; Norene Forbes, Los Angeles, third; Anna May Gorman, Homestead, Penna., fourth. Time—5m. 32 2-5s.

100-Meter Backstroke — Won by Eleanor Holm, New York; Joan McSheehy, New York, second; Louisa Robert, Atlanta, Ga., third; Lisa Lindstrom, New York, fourth. Time 1m. 18 1-5s. (A new world record.)

Platform Dive—Won by Dorothy Poynton, Hollywood, Calif., with 36 points; Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles, second, 33.7; Marion Dale Roper, Los Angeles, third, 32.28; Helen Meany Balfe, New York, fourth, 33.23.

NINETEEN NAMED FOR AQUATIC TEAM

CINCINNATI, July 18 (AP)—Sixteen-year-old Danny Zehr of Ft. Wayne, Ind., flashed out Saturday as a backstroke artist, and as the most sensational recruit of all among those chosen for the United States Olympic swimming team. He stepped up alongside Clarence L. Crabbe of Los Angeles and others upon whom the nation will rely in the coming Olympiad.

Nineteen in all, two short of the possible maximum because Crabbe and James R. Gilhula of Detroit qualified in two events, the team chosen in trials will be mobilized as soon as possible at Los Angeles.

Crabbe bettered the Olympic record a fifth of a second in a 400-meter freestyle preliminary, and in the final, lopped off four seconds more to post 4m. 56 2-5s.

Then came Zehr, leading the field with a time of 1m. 10 2-5s., for the 100-meter backstroke—hearteningly close to George H. Kojac's record of 1m. 9 3-5s. Close behind windmiled big Robert W. Kerbert of Northwestern, timed at 1m. 11 1-5s., and Gordon Chalmers, Newark, N. J., A. C., in 1m. 12 1-5s. The following men were named for the Olympic team:

100-meter freestyle—Albert H. Schwartz, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Ray W. Thompson Jr., U. S. Naval Academy; Manuella Kalili, Los Angeles A. Club.

1500-meter freestyle — Clarence L. Crabbe, Los Angeles, A. C.; Ralph Flanagan, Miami Beach, Fla.; James M. Cristy Jr., University of Michigan.

200-meter breaststroke—Thomas Blankenberg, Los Angeles A. A. C.; E. J. Moles, New York A. C.; Basil Francis, Boston Swimming Association.

200-meter freestyle—George Fissler, New York A. C.; Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. A. C.; Ted Wiggett, Athens A. C.; Frank Booth, Los Angeles; James R. Gilhula, Detroit A. C., and Jack Medica, Seattle

400-meter freestyle—Crabbe, Gilhula, Herbert Barthels, Los Angeles A. A. C.

100-meter backstroke—Dan Zehr, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Robert W. Kerber, Northwestern, and Gordon Chalmers, Newark, N. J., A. C.

KIROUAC WINS STATE TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., July 18—Edmond P. Kirouac of Walpole won the Massachusetts State amateur golf championship of 1932 at the Kernwood Country Club, Saturday, by defeating William O. Blaney of the Brae Burn Country Club, 2 and 1. It was the first time Kirouac had competed in a major tournament and his winning of the title was a big surprise.

DIVERS WIN PLACES ON TEAM

PASADENA, Calif., July 18 (AP)—Three Southern California divers, Mickey Riley Gallitzen, Frank Kurtz and Harold Smith, won places on the United States Olympic team yesterday in the high platform final trials before 2000 persons. Gallitzen, ex-United States champion, won the contests with 129.60 points, followed by Kurtz, with 128.99 points. Smith placed third with 127.90.

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YANKEES ARE HOLDING PACE

Now 8½ Games Ahead of Fast-Stepping Cleveland Indians

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	28	.678
Cleveland	51	37	.580
Philadelphia	51	38	.573
Washington	49	38	.563
Detroit	45	38	.542
St. Louis	39	45	.464
Chicago	30	55	.353
Boston	20	65	.235

RESULTS JULY 16

Cleveland 8, New York 1.
Philadelphia 14, Detroit 3.
Washington 11, St. Louis 0.
Boston 3, Chicago 0.

RESULTS JULY 17

New York 4, Chicago 3 (12 innings).
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 5, Boston 4.
Cleveland 8, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 3.
Washington 9, St. Louis 2.

The American League pennant race became even more one-sided during the past week when the New York Yankees increased their lead to 8½ games over the second-place club, which at the present time happens to be the Cleveland Indians. The Yanks are going strong and have not slumped without the services of Bill Dickey. Cleveland, which is right in the middle of a winning streak, took possession of second place by defeating the Athletics last Wednesday. Philadelphia dropped from second to third. Washington climbed out of the second division and took fourth place.

The Indians are playing great ball, yet it seems next to impossible for them to catch up with the Yankees. The Yanks were expected to crack with Dickey out, but they have not. Recently they signed Eddie Phillips, a receiver with a background of major league experience. He will help until Dickey returns. The Indians also are playing championship ball and it is hard to tell what they are capable of. Perhaps by the end of another week their actual strength can be determined.

The Athletics are going strong half a game behind the Indians. Bob Grove returned to their lineup recently, but did not look like the Grove of 1931. The Indians beat him two days in succession, but on Saturday he scored a victory over the Tigers. The Senators have had their good and bad days. They will, however, give the Indians and Athletics a battle for second or third place.

The Detroit Tigers fell out of the first division last week and at the present time are leading the lower half of the circuit. St. Louis, Chicago and Boston follow in that order. The Tigers are in a position to climb back into the upper half of the league most any time. The club was doing well until it reached Boston and the Red Sox took three out of five. St. Louis, Boston and Chicago rank about the same.

AUSTRALIANS WIN AND DRAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—The touring Australian cricket team drew and won in its week-end games, Saturday and Sunday. In Saturday's game, which was played at Innisfail Park, the West Indian cricketers of New York were able to gain a draw. The Australians were the first to go to bat and they scored 206 runs for 6 wickets, declared. The West Indians then went to bat, and when stumps were drawn they had scored 93 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. Sunday's game was played on the Staten Island Cricket Club grounds at Livingston and the Australians won by a margin of 15 runs and 2 wickets.

U. S. DAVIS CUP TEAM NAMED

PARIS, July 18 (AP)—The same United States team which swept to victory in the American zone play today was named to meet Germany in the Davis Cup interzone final at Auteuil Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The four players are H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion; Francis X. Shields, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and John W. Van Ryn. Bernon S. Prentice, American captain, announced hard practice would start today for the meeting with the Germans, surprise victors in the European zone of play.

CAPABLANCA WILL NOT COMPETE

HAVANA, Cuba, July 18 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca gave up his plans on Saturday to participate in the chess tournament to be held at Los Angeles after the Olympic Games. His friends said he had found it impossible to go because Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, world champion, had insisted that he receive an additional $2000 if Capablanca took part in the tournament.

GEORGIA AMATEUR WON BY YATES

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18 (AP)—Charley Yates, 18-year-old Atlanta boy, scored a decisive 10 and 9 victory over Dave Black of Atlanta here Saturday to win the Georgia amateur golf championship.

WOOD MAKES FAST TIME

ALGONAC, Mich., July 18 (AP)—Gar Wood sent his current Harmsworth trophy defender, Miss America X, six times over a St. Clair River course yesterday and estimated the highest speed attained "under wraps" at around 100 miles an hour.

GERMAN RACER SCORES

ADENAU, Ger., July 18 (AP)—Rudolf Caraciola of Germany won the German automobile grand prix for unlimited class cars in 4h. 47m. 22s. yesterday. Nuvolari of Italy was a close second and Borzacchini, Italy, third. All drove Alfa Romeos.

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Jones Winner Of Longwood Bowl

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 18 —David N. Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a member of the Columbia University basketball and tennis teams, won the Longwood Bowl tennis singles here, Saturday, defeating Jack P. Tidball of the University of California at Los Angeles, in the final rounds 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. Jones has given promise of developing into a first-ten player for some time, but has seemed to lack aggressiveness. In this tournament, however, he showed just what he can do when playing his best and his service aces and placement shots easily overcame Tidball. The winner had 10 aces and 35 placements to his credit.

Paired with Elbert R Lewis, also of the U. C. L. A., Tidball shared in the doubles trophies by defeating R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 8—10, 8—6. This was a hard-fought match from start to finish.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, won the women's invitation singles by defeating Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1. Miss Sachs had been the sprprise of this section of play and, at the completion of the first set, it looked as if she would complete her triumph over players ranked higher, but Mrs. Van Ryn played to the Cambridge girl's backhand and the latter was clearly outclassed in the last two sets. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

David N. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 8—10, 8—6.

WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, and Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, 7—5, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Mrs. Whitfield, Dedham, defeated Ray Palmer, New York, and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 6—4, 6—4.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR AMERICAN YACHTS

RYDE, Isle of Wight, July 18 (AP) —The United States today swept the first race of the series for the British-American six-meter yacht cup today as its four entries—Lucie, Bobkat, Jill and Nancy—finished in that order ahead of the four British craft. Today's course was 16 miles, twice around. The sea was rough and there were occasional rain squalls.

Three of the American yachts were leading at the end of the first round. Lucie was in the lead with Bobcat next, some 60 yards behind, and Jill third. The British yacht Yosa was fourth, and the fourth American boat, Nancy, fifth. The other three British boats, Finetta, Ancora and Nada, trailed in that order.

WINNIPEG OARSMEN FIRST

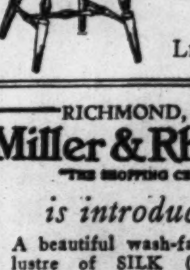
FORT WILLIAM, Ont., July 18 (AP)—For the second year in succession Winnipeg oarsmen won the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy, emblematic of the championship of the northwestern international regatta, here, Saturday. A brisk west wind forced contestants to struggle to keep afloat. Two other clubs were a short distance behind Winnipeg in the point totals. Winnipeg had 100.5 points, Kenora 94, and Fort William 78.5. Represented by only 10 rowers, St. Paul scored its lone victory in the junior doubles. Duluth took the junior four title, Fort William the junior four and senior eight and Winnipeg the senior eight, senior doubles, junior singles and bantam eight. Kenora captured three trophies, the senior singles, bantam four, and lapstreak.

FLORIO REGAINS TITLE

AKRON, Ohio, July 18 (AP)—John G. Florio '33 of Ohio State University, regained the Ohio amateur golf championship he held in 1929 Saturday, by defeating Bobby Servis of Dayton, 6 and 5, in the 36-hole final match of the twenty-ninth annual tournament.

IRISH ATHLETES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The Irish Olympic 16-pound hammer throwing champion, Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, and several other of Ireland's Olympic nominees arrived today on the liner Baltic en route to the 1932 games at Los Angeles.

Sydnor & Hundley

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THE HOME FORUM

Boston Al Fresco

SUNSET and the sickle moon, above the Charles River Basin, where the grass of the Esplanade sweeps in a generous curve below Beacon Hill. The Technology buildings stand clear and white on the Cambridge shore, and turn to ivory palaces as darkness comes on. Then the girdling yellow lamps of Harvard Bridge, repeated by the West Boston chain of jewels, change the picture, from the familiar New England bayside to the glamour of a Venetian night.

It is the first outdoor concert of the Boston season. Players from the Symphony Orchestra are here to lift the praise of the simpler classics above the distant hum of traffic, up to the arch of twilight skies, where sea gulls swoop as if they would etch there the rhythms of Mr. Fiedler's baton.

None who have spent an hour with these thousands of quiet listeners can doubt the sanity and civilization of the American people. And this is not only the Boston that planted the Beacon on the hill behind us. It is the Boston of today, in which the Americanism of Bunker Hill—the shaft almost visible northward—is sharing its sturdy Anglo-Saxonism with newer Americans, who chat quietly here in a babel of tongues.

For this music, twenty thousand are gathered, without evident police oversight—thousands that represent a cross-section of the city life. There is no hint of disorder, no loud talking, and there is actual silence during the music. We hear, in the intervals, the soft New England speech which has the demure o, and oo, the broad ah, and the melted r, scarcely touched as the voice glides over it. And we hear, too, the sound of a very English English, in a group which a delightful blonde girl in a perky white cap is dominating by her frank, Middle West American speech. And someone is speaking Yiddish, softly, as if unwilling to intrude upon the peace of the hour. Both the Slavic and the Scandinavian accents are heard, and Italian ripples free. A polyglot company, even in Boston.

A tall girl stands up to survey the crowd, a dark intense face, clearly of Asiatic origins, a mouth like a pomegranate and black brows drawn straight above eyes that "smoulder"—to borrow the diction of the screen. No doubt she speaks broad American, and thinks of what she saw in a bargain basement; but she strikes a note as effective as the drums in the Mountain King music. Near her is an African face, less striking, in its normal calm. Yonder a young Japanese sits alone. Making a devious path among the crowded chairs, comes a man in a rough blue denim shirt, carelessly open at the throat. He excuses himself with unabashed ease. He does not tread on the white shoes nor ruffle the light summer gowns. He is at home here. Near the front stands a tall man with grizzled hair and long beard, a worn frock coat and a reverend air.

A young man, with a wriggling child on his knee, warns him to keep quiet during the music. The boy is quiet. Later, someone holds up a smaller child to see what the "funny" men are doing up there. Does the man in the moon wonder, too? For an orchestra at work is one of the things that must most amaze the man from Mars. If one had never seen it before, how antic indeed would seem the sawing and the pipe-puffing, and the swollen brasses clasped to stout waistcoats, to say nothing of the youth with the triangle and the little stick, beside the man who whangs the big bass drum!

On the water margin, hundreds of men and boys linger through the program, apparently without a word, and with no sign of the scuffling by which youth diverts itself outdoors. Bizet, Weber, Grieg, Beethoven, Wagner, have their say, in music that in such a setting has a conviction not always felt in a formal hall. Here we perceive the kinship of music with the nature of things, with the water stirred by a passing boat, the blowing maple leaves, the flush of sunset clouds, the thin silver of the moon edging through haze. These things are music, too; and here we may, with the honored Sage of Concord, yield ourselves to the perfect whole.

How does this gathering respond to the music? Encores are asked and given, and so the *Invitation to the Dance* draws forth MacDowell's *Water Lily*. *Peer Gynt* is applauded till we have the lilting *Country Gardens* that has set all feet a-tapping, ever since the English Dancers were with us. Handel's *Largo*, with violin solo, is "encored" by a trifle of Glazounoff, bringing in the tambourine—how earnestly played!—and the xylophone. The overture to *Tannhäuser* stirs the people most. Wagner is all glorious, out of doors!

The list ends with an *American Patrol*, interweaving national airs. *Dixie* brings a ruffle of handclapping, the only one that breaks during music; and the evening closes with *The Star-Spangled Banner*, which thousands wait to sing. An occasion truly American, because so friendly and so international!

M. L. B.

The Keynote

A cypress dark against the blue,
That deepens up to such a hue
As never painter dared and drew;

A marble shaft that stands alone
Above a wreck of sculptured stone
With grey-green aloes overgrown;

A hillside scored with hollow veins
Through age-long wash of autumn rains,
As purple as with vintage stains;

And rocks that while the hours run
Show all the jewels, one by one,
For pastime of the summer sun;

A crescent sail upon the sea,
So calm and fair and ripple-free,
You wonder storms can ever be;

A shore with deep indented bays,
And o'er the gleaming waterways
A glimpse of islands in the haze;

A face bronzed dark to red and gold,
With mountain eyes that seem to hold
The freshness of the world of old;

A shepherd's crook, a coat of fleece,
A grazing flock—the sense of peace,
The long sweet silence—this is Greece!

—SIR RENNELL RODD, in "The Violet Crown."

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On a Dutch Canal

The Christian Science Monitor

A Man in Tune With Nature

Borrow was, before everything else, a poet. If this statement should be challenged by "the present time," let me tell the present time that by poet I do not mean merely a man who is skilled in writing lyrics and sonnets and that kind of thing, but primarily a man who has the poetic gift of seeing through "the shows of things" and knowing where he is—the gift of drinking deeply of the waters of life and of feeling grateful to nature for so sweet a draught. . . .

The self-consciousness which in the presence of man produces that kind of shyness which was Borrow's characteristic left him at once when he was with nature alone or in the company of an intimate friend. At her, no man's gaze was more frank and childlike than his. Hence the charm of his books. No man's writing can take you into the country as Borrow's can: it makes you feel the sunshine, see the meadows, smell the flowers, hear the skylark sing and the grasshopper chirrup. Who else can do it? I know of none. And as to personal intercourse with him, if I were asked what was the chief delight of this, I should say that it was the delight of bracingness. . . . There was, I say, something bracing in the very look of this silvery-haired giant as he strode along with a kind of easy sloping movement, like that of a St. Bernard dog.—From "Old Familiar Faces," by THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

Grimmie, a Chameleon

Grimmie was a chameleon. I bought him from a little Arab boy on the edge of the desert, on the brink of "The River," which, being Egypt, of course means the Nile. I put him in my pocket and took him back to my cabin on the steamer where we soon became great friends.

Henceforward one was sure of finding Grimmie in one of three places: in my cabin, on my hand or in my pocket. In the cabin he lived on the window sill, where he spent his time catching flies on his enormous tongue. One day I held out my hand to him, and Grimmie, rolling one eye toward it while keeping the other on the window lest another fly should appear, scrutinized me carefully and thoughtfully for a little.

A chameleon's eyes are not unlike little green limpets clinging to either side of his face, and they revolve independently of each other. Apparently Grimmie's survey was satisfactory, for he decided to come on my hand. Slowly he crawled along the window ledge. I became absorbed watching his little feet. A chameleon's feet are wonderful, each foot resembling a pair of four-fingered hands, hinged together at the base of the palm—the chameleon's heel. In short, he has two hands on each foot, with which he clutches his way along. Finally Grimmie reached the palm of my hand, where he settled down comfortably. I watched him carefully and presently I noticed his color was getting lighter and changing to a dull, yellowish-green. This color he always reserved for my hand, excepting at night, when, under the electric light, he turned to a vivid yellow.

I have heard that chameleons changed color, and now knew it to be true. I noticed that Grimmie could assume all patterns and shades provided they were in the same pattern and key, in his case the key of green. From a green that was almost black to a yellow almost white, he could change his pattern and hues in a few moments. But green was always the keynote. Protective coloring it is called, and protective coloring it certainly was. But it was more—it was artistic.

Whether there are chameleons in other keys I do not know; but, to intending purchasers, I recommend green. Some of Grimmie's patterns were beautiful. Sometimes there would be a yellow ground, studded with dark green lozenges. At others the basis would be green, in which yellow diamonds were set. The variations of the design were as mixed and exquisite as those of snowflakes but they were always harmonies in green and yellow. He was a little kaleidoscope in one key; and he was a little artist. There was always a sense of pattern and artistic reticence in his design. C. F. A.

The Man Jean Sibelius

I would like to tell you a little about the man Sibelius, for his character and environment have much to do with his music. I was prepossessed, in advance of meeting him, by his music, yet I was fully prepared to be disappointed in the man himself, since, to speak frankly, I have usually found great composers, as men, much inferior to their works. But in this case, for a wonder, Sibelius more than measured up. He is a very simple man, which does not mean a man without a keen and well-stocked mind, and full consciousness of the ideas of his period. In person he is powerfully built, though not tall—a real Northerner, very broad of shoulder and massive in the set of his body, but singularly quick in movements and conversation. I would say a brilliant talker, so far as I can tell, who could only converse with me in an extraordinary mixture of pigeon French, German, gestures, and a few words of English, which he understands.

He lives in what is really a glorified log cabin set in a clump of pines on rising ground which looks over moors and a distant lake, in the country outside Helsingfors, I think no man loves his country more, or is more beloved by his countrymen. When I told a Finn in America that I intended to go to Finland, principally to see Sibelius, he said: "Sibelius lives in Jarvenpaa, about thirty miles out of Helsingfors. The express doesn't stop there. But you tell the conductor that you are going to visit Mr. Sibelius, and he will stop the train."

They are still capable of that in Finland. When I arrived I found that the fact of being received by Sibelius meant as much as, and in all probability more than, it would have meant if I had come with imposing letters of introduction from the State Department. No amount of material reward or other practical persuasions have been able to lure Sibelius from his own moors and fens and forests and lakes, of which there are some thirty-seven thousand big and small, in Finland, and I think that his comparative isolation from the rest of the modern world, and his wholly exceptional simplicity and love of solitude and nature, have very much to do with the individuality and atmosphere of his music. — From "Symphonic Broadcasts," by OLIN DOWNES.

The Art of the Pitti Palace

There is no gallery of its size in the world so replete with gems of art and acknowledged masterpieces of the Golden Age of painting in Italy as the Pitti Palace. One cannot but wish that there were more of the masters of the Early Renaissance represented, and it is true that there are no examples of mediæval devotional art.

It may be here observed that art is seen in the Pitti in all stages of its flowering, from the time of budding to the period of decay; from the sweet, pure lights of Fra Angelico and the moth-wing tints of Botticelli to the somewhat degenerate art of Salvator Rosa, Guido Reni, and Carlo Dolci; but of all grades of artists represented in this assembly there is some example of interesting, and usually typical, work. Here we may revel in the ideal realism of Raphael; the soft glow of Murillo; the devotional seriousness of Fra Angelico, Pinturicchio, Perugino, and Botticelli; here are spread before us the beautiful Madonnas of Andrea del Sarto, called the "faultless painter;" the quaint worldliness of Fra Filippo Lippi; and the poetic, rippling smiles of Leonardo. There are also many noble examples of the Italian portrait, by those whom Ruskin terms "patient, powerful workers" of the fifteenth century, and by many succeeding portrait painters. Nearly all the schools of Italy are represented, from the fifteenth century forward, culminating in the rich glories of the great Venetians, Titian, Veronese, and Tintoretto.

The setting for the pictures is florid, and might be trying if the pictures themselves were not of such absorbing interest that the visitor does not have much time to consider the surroundings. The style of interior decoration in the Pitti Palace is of an objectionable late-Renaissance type, gilded bossy ceilings ornamented with indifferent frescoes, and exhibiting what Browning calls "stucco twiddlings everywhere." The rooms are named in romantic taste after various persons and attributes of classic times. Henry James speaks of these apartments as "those dusky drawing-rooms of the Palazzo Pitti, to which you take your way along that tortuous tunnel that wanders through the houses of Florence, and is supported by the little goldsmith's booths on the Ponte Vecchio. In the rich and insufficient light of these beautiful rooms, to look at pictures, you sit in damask chairs and rest your elbows on tables of malachite."

There is no denying that these rooms are gaudy and meretricious in taste; but they are just as historically true to their day as are the more pleasing Gothic and Romanesque interiors to their time. This late Renaissance and its still later decadence are typical of the people who lived in these periods. The latter may be called the Gilded Age. The Golden Age had preceded it. Raphael, Titian, Leonardo, del Sarto—these need no apology—even mediævalists can appreciate these undeniably great painters—but there is a vast horde of men who came after them, not worthy to be named with them, and yet who possessed fine qualities, and produced significant pictures. These pictures, and the very best of them, hang in the Pitti Palace. They have never been given their due. While there is obvious decadence, there is also decided merit to be seen.—From "The Art of the Pitti Palace," by JULIA DE WOLF ADDISON.

Rain-Songs

The rain streams down like harp-strings from the sky;
The wind, that world-old harpist sitteth by;
And ever as he sings his low refrain,
He plays upon the harp-strings of the rain.

—PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, in "The Complete Poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar."

An English Village Green

Happy the village which is built round a green, one of ample size, on which one may stand and look round on a circle of high oak and poplar, between red and white cottages and farms and inns, and all that has satisfied generation after generation, from church and chapel to forge and mill. How beautifully, from such a center, the tracks lead away through five-barred gates under colonnades of elms, or beside the ridges softly curved by the perpetual plough! Here, too, when it is a day for cricket or football, or for the swings and roundabouts, there is a special sense of the village community; all the houses have a share in the matter in hand, great and small, forming one harmony, acknowledging one sympathy. In many places, too, a great tree stands in the middle of the little square, with its seats built beneath its broad canopy as a constant and general invitation to leisure and talk. Gilbert White, the good parson, delighted to dream of such a tree at Selborne: "a vast oak, with a short, squat body, and huge horizontal arms extending almost to the extremity of the area. This venerable tree, surrounded with stone steps, and seats above them, was the delight of old and young, where the former sat in grave debate, while the latter frolicked and danced before them." We do not only see with the eye, and since these old Druidical fathers of the village are not all overturned by gales or felled by modern needs, we hear when we come towards them, clearer than the rattle of the lorry bumping round the corner, a tune of frolic and dance.—From "The Face of England," by EDMUND BLUNDEN.

Towards Universal Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of stress and material failure many turn more earnestly to God and the things of Spirit. While everything appears to be going smoothly, the human mind is often satisfied with materiality; and it is not until the material routine is threatened and thrown out of gear that men seek if haply they may find real values, stable and indestructible.

Christian Science shows that afflictive circumstances are not of God, for as the Bible states in Habakkuk, He is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." Discords are the outcome of unspiritual thinking, or ignorance of God, the source of all good. Belief in matter as opposed to infinite Spirit, God, or as permitted by Him, has bound the human race.

The present tendency of the exponents of so-called physical science to admit the unreality of matter is significant and promising. There is in the world today revived hope; and faith in God has been restored to multitudes through the study of Christian Science, which gives the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures. Spiritual understanding of the Bible reveals its Science and is found adequate for the purpose of healing sin, sickness,—indeed, discordant human conditions of every kind.

It is today almost universally held by Christians that the great need of the world is for a more practical Christianity. In a monthly review issued by one of the principal British banks this point was recently referred to in the following words by one of the contributors: "It may well be that a root cause of our discomfiture is to be found in a neglect of the teaching of the Founder of Christianity. . . . The 'Golden Rule' embodies the state of mind and spirit which men should strive, above all things, to cultivate."

It is axiomatic that in order to be capable of being universally applied, Christianity must be Science. The Founder of Christianity gave in his example a divine exposition of perfect law. His life was not miraculous. He said he came in fulfillment of law. His reference to "the Spirit of truth," which should guide men "into all truth" as he promised, undoubtedly points to the necessity for individual proof of the truth. That which is true is in accordance with Principle and must be capable of statement and proof; and that which is provable must be according to perfect Principle and rule—in other words, scientific. The use of the multiplication table illustrates this fact.

Through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, God is revealed as divine Principle, and Christianity as the Science of the Christ in operation. Universal salvation is thus seen as coming through the Christianity taught and practiced by Jesus of Nazareth, which would be finally stated in the coming of the Comforter. Many today have realized that this Comforter is Christian Science, and that it is adequate to the meeting of every human need.

The movement of the earth and the stars, the recurring seasons, the ebb and flow of the tides, all point in a degree to government through law. Christian Science shows that God's government of the spiritual universe and man is always perfect. God, divine Mind, governs through law. Christian Science reveals this divine law as ever available to men through spiritual understanding. Referring to God's government of the universe including man, the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, states (p. 72): "Not personal intercommunion but divine law is the communicator of truth, health, and harmony to earth and humanity."

The present effort to control armaments in the cause of peace is worthy of support by all. But a greater necessity exists today, namely, that of disarming individual consciousness of the evil thoughts which precede evil action—fear, sensualism, resentment, hatred, rivalry, jealousy, and their kindred. It is natural, not unnatural, for men and nations to live together in unity; for God, as Paul declared to the Athenians, "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, . . . that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us."

Salvation through individual right thinking will be found the scientific way to the eventual saving of the whole human race from all belief in evil. Every hour it is Christ, Truth, that is saving the world. Only as Christianity is recognized as divine Science will the way be opened for its universal application according to divine Principle; and this will continue until sin, disease, and death are eliminated, until universal salvation has been worked out.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Általános Üdvösség Felé

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

AZ ANYAGI kudarcoknak gondokkal terhes napjaiban sokan fordulnak a szokottnál komolyabban Istenhez és a Szellem dolgaihoz. Amig látszólag minden simán megy, az emberi elme többnyire úgy érzi, hogy ki van elégítve az anyagiasággal; csak mikor az anyagi routine van veszélyben és annak rendszere van megbontva, csak akkor néz körül az emberiség, találhat-e valjon igazi, állandó és elpusztíthatatlan értékeket.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) kimutatja, hogy lesujtó körülmények nem Istentől jönnek, mert amint a Biblia mondja Habakuk könyvében: „Tisztábbak szemeid, hogysem nézhetnéd a gonoszt." Összhang nélküli dolgok a szellemivel ellenkező gondolkozásnak, vagy az Istent, a minden jó forrását illető tudatlanságnak következményei. A hit, mely az anyagot a végtelen Szellemmel, Istennel ellenkező valaminek, vagy ő általa megengedettnek gondolja, tartja lebilincselve az emberiséget.

Jelentőséges és sokat igérő az úgynevezett fizikai tudomány hívőinek mostani arra való hajlandósága, hogy az anyag valótlanságát beismerjék. Uj életre kelt remény van ma a világban; visszatért sok emberbe az Istenbe vetett hit a Krisztusi Tudomány tanulmányozásával, amely a Biblia szellemi értelmét adja meg. A Biblia szellemi megértése feltárulja előttünk Tudományát, melyet elegendőnek fogunk találni arra, hogy bünt, betegséget és tényleg minden boldogtalan emberi állapotot meggyógyíthasson.

A Kereszténység követői most majdnem egyhanguan azt tartják, hogy a világnak egy praktikus Kereszténységre van legnagyobb szüksége. Az egyik legnagyobb angol bank által kiadott folyóiratban egy iró erről a pontról igy vélekedett: „Könnyen meglehet, hogy kudarcaink alapokát abban találhatjuk, hogy a Kereszténység Alapitójának tanitásait elhanyagoltuk. . . . Az ‚Arany Szabály' az elmének és a szellemnek oly állapotát foglalja magában, melyet az emberiségnek minden egyébb dolognál jobban értékelve kellene kultiválni."

Alapigazság az, hogy a keresztény vallásnak, hogy általánosan alkalmazható legyen, Tudománynak kell lennie. A Kereszténység Alapitója megadta saját életének peldájával a tökéletes törvény isteni magyarázatát. Az ő élete nem volt természetfelettien csodálatos. Azt mondta, hogy jövetelével törvénynek tett eleget. Az „igazság Lelke" -nek említésével, amely az emberiséget igérete szerint el fogja majd „minden igazságra" vezérelni, kétség kivül azt mutatta, hogy az igazságot egyénileg kell mindenkinek bebizonyitani. Ami igaz, az Alapelvvel áll összhangzásban és igy meghatározható és bebizonyitható; ami pedig bebizonyithatatlan, annak szükségképen a tökéletes Alapelv és annak szabályai szerintinek,—más szóval tudományos természetünek kell lennie. Ezt a tényt az egyszeregy használata illusztrálja.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak Mary Baker Eddy általi föltedezése feltárta előttünk Istent mint isteni Alapelvet és a Kereszténységet (a Krisztus valását) mint a Krisztus Tudományának tényleges működését. Igy láthatjuk, hogy általános üdvösség a Krisztus azon vallása útján található, melyet a názárethi Jézus tanitott és gyakorolt és melyet a Vigasztaló jövetele fog véglegesen leírni. Sokan tudják már manapság, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány ez a Vigasztaló és hogy képes minden emberi szükségletet kielégiteni.

A föld és a csillagok mozgása, az évszakok ismétlődése, az ár apálya és dagálya, bizonyos mértékben mind törvény útján müködő kormányzatra mutatnak. A Krisztusi Tudomány azt mutatja, hogy a szellemi világnak és az embernek Isten általi kormányzata mindég tökéletes. Isten, az isteni Elme, törvényekkel kormányoz. A Krisztusi Tudomány feltárja előttünk azt a tényt, hogy ez az isteni törvény szellemi értelem útján az emberiségnek mindég rendelkezésére áll. A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyve, Mrs. Eddynek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-e (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) ezt állitja az embert magába foglaló világegyetemnek Isten által való kormányzására vonatkozólag (72-ik oldal): „Nem kölcsönös személyes érintkezés hanem isteni törvény a közvetitő, melyen át az igazság, egészség és harmónia elérik a földet és az emberiséget."

A haderőket a béke érdekében korlátolni akaró mostani igyekezet általános támogatást érdemel. De létezik ma egy ennél nagyobb szükség: az öntudatnak a gonosz tettet megelőző gonosz gondolatoktól, mint a félelem, érzékiség, boszúság, gyülölködés, versengés, féltékenység, és hasonló dolgoktól való lefegyverezése. Hogy emberek és nemzetek egymással jó egyetértésben éljenek, az természetes és nem természetellenes; mert Isten, ahogy azt Pál az athénieknek kijelentette, „az egész emberi nemzetséget egy vérből teremtette, hogy lakozzanak a földnek egész színén, . . . hogy keressék az Urat, ha talán kitapogathatnák őt és megtalálhatnák, jóllehet bizony nincs messze egyiköktől sem."

Az egyéni helyes gondolkozás útján nyert üdvösség lesz az a tudományos mód, mely szerint végül az egész emberiség meg lesz mentve a gonoszban való minden hitétől. Most, folytonosan, a Krisztus, az Igazság az, amely segíti a világot. Csak mikor a Kereszténységet isteni Tudománynak fogjuk felismerni, fog módunk nyilni arra, hogy azt az isteni Alapelv szerint általános használatra fordithassuk; és ezt folytatnunk kell addig, amig a bün, betegség és halál meg lesz semmisitve, amig általános üdvösséget fogunk elöidézni.

Scotch Arran

Oh, I would like to tread once more
The weedy strand of Arran's shore.
And I would like to set my feet
Down where the sand and heather meet.
And once again in rocky glen
I'd like to meet with fiery men.
Chasing the white does through the mist.
But more than all, oh, I would list
A voice that called me by my name,
Shot through the air like holy flame.
Then I forgot the things that seem
And wandered in a happy dream;
And saw a door that opened wide
Set in the craggy mountain side;
And knew that joy for ever more
Was just the other side the door.
And I should walk with Aengus there,
And Etain of the yellow hair.
Oh, would that I could tread once more
That weedy strand, that heather shore.

—JEANNE ROBERT FOSTER, in "Wild Apples."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peeps at Pioneer Days

Eliza Who Lived in Kansas

By KATE ARCHIBALD

THIS is the story of a girl named Eliza who lived in a sod house on a farm in Kansas. Most of the houses were built of sod because there were no trees on the prairies for lumber and no railroads for hauling lumber. The sod was cut from the grassy prairies with a breaking plow. It was cut into blocks which were used like bricks in building the houses.

Eliza thought trees were wonderful. Her father planted some but they were not grown until Eliza was grown too, so that she seldom saw a real tree. Once a year her father took the family "down the river" and there they saw trees.

All through the year Eliza and her sisters looked forward to that summer trip. "The trees! The trees!" they would call out when they first sighted them. The cool, green, leafy trees, how they enjoyed them!

Wild grapes grew along the river bank and each year they gathered them to make jelly. No jelly ever tasted so good in all her grown-up days as that wild-grape jelly made from grapes gathered "down the river."

A wood pile was a precious affair in Kansas. Eliza's father had to drive many miles to get cottonwood on the river bank for their supply of fuel. To save the wood they burned corncobs as much as possible.

* * *

All around the house where Eliza lived stretched the prairies; not a hill, not a tree, just prairies stretching out to meet the sky in the distance. When Eliza grew up she lived in sight of lofty mountains but they never seemed to mean quite so much to her as the prairies.

Wheat fields were a beautiful sight to Eliza. She loved to watch the wind making waves on their surface; sometimes she played hide-and-seek in the wheat with her sisters; after it was threshed and in the bin she loved to run her hands through it. Sometimes she found a watermelon there where her father had hidden it to keep it cool—and for safe keeping. After the wheat was cut the stubble fields were burned and Eliza loved to run through the soft, silky ashes with her bare feet.

There were no near neighbors, but Eliza and her sisters were never lonely and their days were filled with pleasant things to do. Corncobs were their toys; corncobs dressed up made handsome ladies or little babies; corncobs were sometimes horses: and corncobs made excellent barns and houses. "It is surprising how many things can be done with a nice, long, clean corncob," Eliza's mother used to say.

The school that Eliza and her sisters attended was a dugout. It was dug out of the side of a hill, except that it was not actually a hill but a roll in the prairie. The front was of Kansas limestone with a door and one window. There was another window in the back where the hill was quite low.

In this dugout they had logs for seats. They were planed on top and had sticks stuck in them for legs. They had no desks the first year but the second year Eliza's father built some for them. For a blackboard some boards were painted black.

The schoolhouse was crude but what the children learned they learned thoroughly. They read from McGuffey's Reader and spelled from McGuffey's New Eclectic Spelling Book. The children of that little dugout school could doubtless have "spelled down" the children of many of the fine brick schools of today. Eliza could "spell down" big boys much taller than herself.

Eliza's father was a "Connecticut Yankee" and believed in the higher things of life. After he had interested the farmers in building a school he helped them to build a church. It was built of limestone and looked very brave standing alone out on the great prairie. People drove from miles around to attend meeting there.

Then Eliza's father started a lyceum, an organization that gave lectures and entertainments. They had no theaters and so the lyceum was greatly enjoyed. Eliza did her share in the entertaining by reciting pieces. When she was quite little she recited one that began—

I dreamt that I was grandpapa
And grandpapa was me.

But when she grew older she could recite "Custer's Last Charge" and "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."

* * *

As Eliza was the oldest of the girls and there were no boys in the family she learned when she was quite young to help her father with the farm work. One of her earliest tasks was to drive the mowing machine. Her father would first cut a few swaths around the field for her to go by.

She looked very small, sitting on the high seat, a little girl in a sunbonnet, driving two big horses. But the horses, Kit and Ned, seemed to realize that she was only a child and did all they could to help her.

Eliza loved mowing—the sing-song of the mower, the fragrance of the cut grain and companionship of the horses. One day she heard the frightened cry of a bird and knew that there must be a nest in the grass. She found out where it was and mowed around it just as she had seen her father do.

The horses were like so many friends and so gentle that the little girls could ride them bareback. Eliza's father often said that he had "the best-behaved horses in Kansas." Shep was another friend. He was a big shepherd dog and wherever the little girls went there was Shep. Once when he followed the team down the river to the mill, he did not return. Every night for two weeks, Eliza and her sisters prayed for his return and one day he came home, weary and bedraggled but, oh, so grateful to be there.

Topsy was another good friend. She was a curly-haired merino lamb who grew into a curly-haired merino sheep and kept right on being a friend and pet.

With such good friends and with plenty of "nice, long, clean corncobs" to play with perhaps they did not need dolls. Although Eliza and her sisters thought it would be wonderful to own a real dolly. Even at Christmas time they didn't have dolls.

But what a jolly time Christmas was! They hung their stockings up on Christmas eve and in the mornings always found them stuffed to the top. At first they would find only corncobs; these they would throw at their father who would dodge and pretend to be afraid of being hit.

Farther down in the stocking there was always an orange. They never had oranges except at Christmas time. Then in the very foot of the stocking there was always a bag of candy. They never had candy except at Christmas time. It was mixed candy with some mottoes. You can well see how wonderful Christmas was with an orange and a bag of candy!

One thing they had in abundance and that was popcorn. On winter evenings, their father would bring in a bushel-basket of corn-on-the-cob and the family would all help to shell it. Then the mother would get out a big, black kettle, grease it inside, set it on the hot fire and put the corn into it. Soon there would be a "pop" followed by "poppity, poppity" until there was such a commotion in the big, black kettle that the lid flew off!

For weeks before Christmas Eliza's family strung pop corn and made pop corn balls for the Christmas tree at the church. They called it a "Christmas tree" and it was one, but not an evergreen tree. They had to use just a bare tree with branches and were fortunate to get that. When they couldn't get a tree they made one by nailing cross pieces to an upright stick which served as a "trunk." Eliza never saw an evergreen tree until she was a woman grown.

* * *

Children of today would not think it very exciting to have an agent call at the home selling something. But Eliza never forgot the summer day when a sewing machine agent drove up in a shiny buggy with red wheels. He had a black mustache curled at the corners and flashing white teeth. Eliza and her sisters and parents listened to every word he said. Eliza was so happy that they decided to buy one and happier still when, many weeks later, a shiny sewing machine arrived.

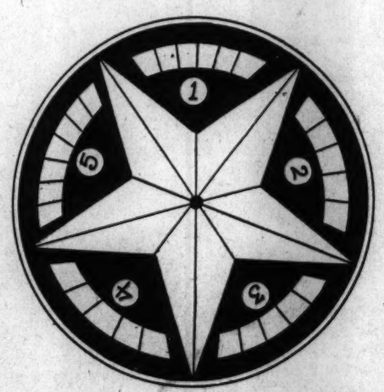
Another exciting event was when a new family built a house only a mile away. They were a delightful family with the most interesting names. The boys were Jedediah, Ezekiel, Abner and Adney who were called Jed and Eke and Ab and Ad. The girls were Mary and Martha, Ruth and Naomi.

One evening when Eliza's family were visiting their neighbors, the children played hide-and-go-seek. It was a small sod house with a lean-to and a low attic where the children slept and there were not many places in which to hide.

While Eliza was looking for a place, the mother motioned from her chair for Eliza to hide under her wide calico skirt. The other children searched and searched. Where could she be! "Eliza's lost," said Ab. "We can't find her anywhere," said Ad. Just then Eliza crawled out from the wide calico skirt. How the grown-ups laughed and how amazed the children were!

This is one of the stories that Eliza told to her children when she grew up, and she told many more. She would say to them, "I love everything about the prairies and remember even the little things. I can even remember the nice, little, crisp sound that the cutting plow made when it cut through the sod of the prairie."

Star Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The spaces are to be filled with words beginning with "star." Here are the definitions of the words:

1. A substance used in stiffening clothes when washing.
2. To gaze steadily.
3. Completely.
4. To set in motion.
5. To surprise or shock.

Ask These

Q. What is that which we often find where it is not and often do not find where it is?
A. Fault.

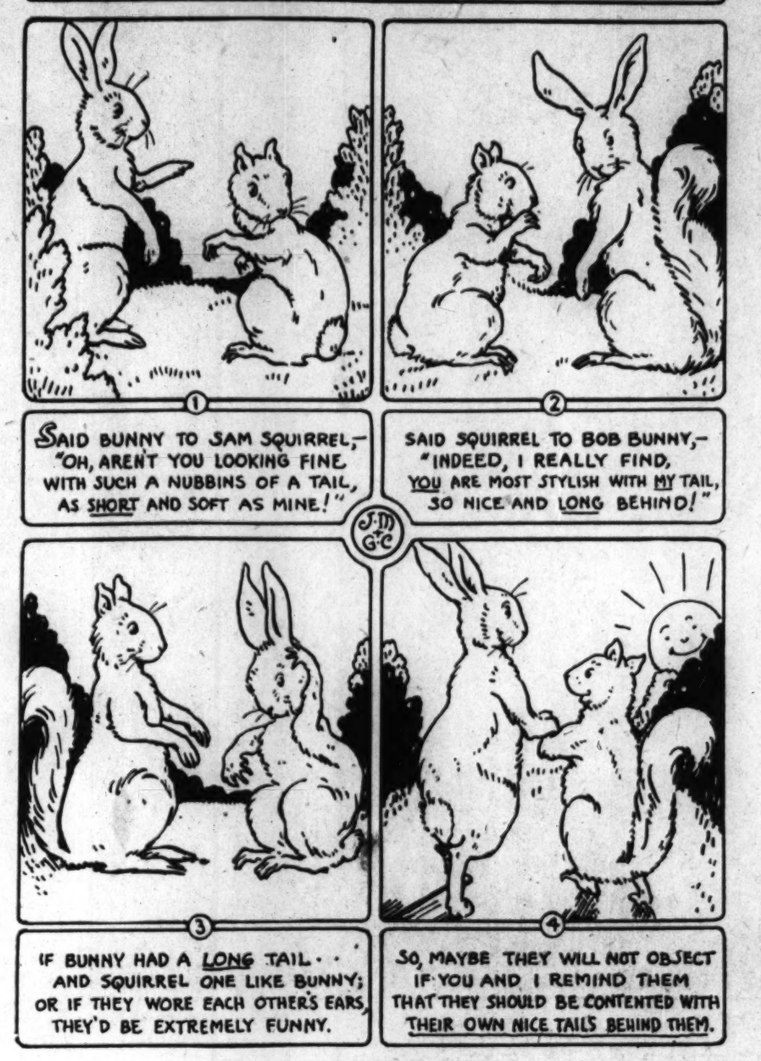
Q. What wears boots, yet never has any?
A. Football.

Q. What dress lasts a lady the longest?
A. Her house dress, because she never wears it out.

Q. How do we know when night is nigh?
A. When the tea (t) is taken away.

Q. What is a crying need?
A. A handkerchief.

LET'S BE SATISFIED


1
SAID BUNNY TO SAM SQUIRREL,— "OH, AREN'T YOU LOOKING FINE WITH SUCH A NUBBINS OF A TAIL, AS SHORT AND SOFT AS MINE!"
2
SAID SQUIRREL TO BOB BUNNY,— "INDEED, I REALLY FIND, YOU ARE MOST STYLISH WITH MY TAIL, SO NICE AND LONG BEHIND!"
J.M. G.C.
3
IF BUNNY HAD A LONG TAIL · · AND SQUIRREL ONE LIKE BUNNY; OR IF THEY WORE EACH OTHER'S EARS, THEY'D BE EXTREMELY FUNNY.
4
SO, MAYBE THEY WILL NOT OBJECT IF YOU AND I REMIND THEM THAT THEY SHOULD BE CONTENTED WITH THEIR OWN NICE TAILS BEHIND THEM.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by John Martin

The Wise Dime

By BERTHA HUNT GOODRICH

CHUCK jumped into his snowy white bed and smiled as he looked at the shining dime on his dresser. Uncle Tom was a brick, he thought, to surprise him like that this morning.

He grinned as he thought how cleverly Uncle Tom had shaken his hand as if to say good-by and magically left a dime in his palm. Mother had laughed, even as she shook her head. "Two more ice-cream cones, or a bag of candy," she prophesied. "Chuck doesn't spend his money wisely."

"But this is a wise dime and simply *will not* be spent foolishly," announced Uncle Tom as he took it from Chuck's hand and examined it. "See, here's its birthday, '1922.' It's just as old as you are, Chuck. A dime, as well as a boy, ought to be pretty wise when it's ten years old!" And he winked knowingly at his nephew as he climbed into his car.

That remark rang in Chuck's ears when he passed the candy store on his way to school and found himself automatically feeling in his pocket for money as he eyed the tempting display. Hastily he withdrew his hand from his pocket. A wise dime wouldn't like to be exchanged for candy that disappeared almost in a twinkling of an eye. Besides he didn't really want the candy—it was just a habit.

* * *

When school was over, Chuck passed Mr. Barton's corner store on his way home. In the window were some handsome new pencil boxes with four big pencils. Only ten cents! He told himself that it was the best pencil box for ten cents he'd ever seen, and there was a picture of an airplane on the cover too! He went inside and was about to hand Mr. Barton his dime when, like a flash, he remembered! He had two new pencils at home and his desk at school was well supplied. He didn't need pencils. Hurriedly he explained to Mr. Barton and slipped the dime back into his pocket.

Tonight he felt very happy and proud as he gazed at the dime safely resting on his dresser. He'd keep that dime for ever and ever.

Uncle Tom was much pleased to hear that the wise dime was behaving so well, but after complimenting Chuck, he added, "A wise dime like yours not only refuses to be spent foolishly, but it also refuses to be lazy or proud. Either it goes into a savings account where it works all the time, or else it just waits until it is needed for something worth while."

Chuck fingered the dime thoughtfully as he walked to school and idly wondered just what a dime could buy that was worth while. Suddenly he heard a child crying. On the bridge he came upon little Angelo Petranto sobbing piteously.

"My ball, my very own ball, roll over the bridge into the water and go far, far away!" sobbed the tiny boy.

"Gee, that's too bad, Angelo," said Chuck sympathetically, shaking his head and plunging his hands into his pockets. He'd seen the shack by the railroad where Angelo and the nine other little Petrantos lived and he rightly guessed that the ball was Angelo's only toy.

At that moment he felt the dime in his pocket and grinned with satisfaction. "Come with me, Angelo!" he cried, taking the chubby, soiled hand in his. Together they raced to the corner store, Angelo happily bewildered and Chuck tingling with joy.

"Show us your five-cent balls, Mr. Barton, please!" cried Chuck breathlessly while Angelo looked on with amazement. "Now take your choice!" he directed as the child gazed with rapture at the gay assortment of balls.

"Me take this one!" cried Angelo gleefully as he chose the brightest one in the box. Chuck left Angelo bouncing the ball on the walk joyfully, and ran to school. He was sure that the wise dime had done something worth while, and he hoped that the big round nickle in his pocket that Mr. Barton had given him in change would prove to be just as wise.

* * *

After school Bruce called to him to get his roller skates and meet him at his house, but Chuck shook his head. He hadn't been able to use his skates for a week or more. There was a bolt missing and he never could remember to ask Dad to have it fixed for him. He'd surely remember to ask Dad tonight. But it was too bad to miss this afternoon's fun—he really wanted to skate with the fellows.

At that moment he felt the nickle in his pocket and, calling to Bruce to wait for him at his house, he raced home for his skates and ran with them to the little repair shop at the corner.

"How much would it cost to put a new bolt in this skate?" he demanded anxiously of the clerk.

The man examined the skate and looked through a box of bolts. "Exactly five cents," he announced, looking over his glasses with a smile, and with an inward sigh of satisfaction, Chuck handed him the nickle. It was great to have money when you needed it, he reflected as he watched the man replace the bolt. Now he could skate all the afternoon, and he wouldn't have to bother Dad to have the skate fixed, either.

He strapped on his skates and rolled joyously down the shady street toward Bruce's home. Coming up the walk he caught sight of Uncle Tom.

"How's the wise dime today?" inquired his uncle gayly as he slapped Chuck over the shoulder with his newspaper.

Briefly, Chuck explained about Angelo's ball, and the skates.

"Fine business!" cried Uncle Tom. Then he said confidentially, "The next time I come across a real wise quarter I'm going to save it for you!"

"Hurrah!" cried Chuck as he prepared to skate away. "I like wise money!"

"Remember it's the boy—not the money—that's wise!" laughed Uncle Tom.

Oysters That Live In Bushes

OYSTERS live in bushes in Japan! Does that statement make you want to smile? But it's true. These oysters do not have wings, nor do they sing or build nests as you might suppose, for these bushes are not growing along the shores of the sea but are carefully arranged under the salty water for the spat—as young oysters are called—to grow on.

Oyster raising is a large industry in Japan. It has passed from the hands of the fisherman to those of the oyster culturist.

Great care is taken to find exactly the right place for the oyster bed, for it must only be of a certain depth, and the water must not be too salty, and it must not be too cold. Oysters do not thrive where the ground is composed of moving sand or where mud is deposited.

The water around the southern part of the main island of Japan is particularly suited to oyster culture, and here the Japanese, who have such success in raising the silk worm, are peculiarly successful in raising the oyster.

Piles of rock are placed on the sandy bottom of Gokasho Bay and the surrounding bays. Around these are arranged circles of stakes to which are attached bundles of twigs looking much like bushes. The grown oysters are piled upon the rocks and their young—the spat—which are only free for a few days, attach themselves to the twigs.

After three years the bushes are taken out and the young oysters are broken off and laid down in the shallows to increase in size.

In Japan, oysters are not considered a delicacy but are raised to produce pearls. Into the four-year-old oyster shell is inserted a tiny sphere and you may be surprised to learn that these tiny spheres are made from mussel shells taken from the Missouri River. Seven years later many of these bits of shell have become beautiful pearls because of the layers and layers of secretion which the oyster has thrown about it.

Women are preferred to men for the work of pearl diving as they can remain under water longer. Their time varies from two to three minutes although they do not stay under as long as that as a rule.

During the pearl season, which is from May to December, as many as five hundred girls are employed to dive for the oysters. In age these girls range from fourteen to twenty years. They do not wear diving suits, but pajama-like garments of white cotton. Large goggles protect their eyes from the salt water and a white cloth bound about their heads keeps the hair out of their eyes.

The Japanese care little for pearls, or other jewels but they find a ready market for them abroad where pearls are considered one of the most beautiful jewels.

And who remembers the oyster, that plainest and lowliest of creatures, when gazing at the pearl glowing with living beauty?

Wiggerog's Carnival

The gibberwink and the lillipood
  Slept on a mossy log;
Their hearts in tune with the yellow moon
  Which brightened Wiggerog.

All Wiggerog was astir that night—
  The cleeves and millerjoks
Were out arrayed in their best new vests
  All bearing silver clocks.

The bleese and wurves and the tillicurves
  Along with the greeps and wints
Set forth to see all the sights that night
  As they munched on peppermints.

They sang and marched to the lively strains
  Of Wiggerog reed band;
While blisserwooves and culverbliks
  Did pyrrhics on the sand.

Through all the noise and gayety
  Which woke calm Wiggerog
The gibberwink and the lillipood
  Slept on, on their mossy log.

DON J. WELLENKAMP

Tidal Rock Pool At the London Zoo

THE tide comes in and the tide goes out at the London Zoo, although it is not by the sea, for a lovely little tidal rock pool has made its appearance where sea creatures live together just as they do at the seaside. And the best part about it all is that there is no glass to separate you from the water.

All round the back and sides are rocks, with splendid ledges for the shellfish to cling to, and hiding-places for the blennies. The bottom is covered with sand, and although there are numbers of crabs creeping about sideways, there are a great many more carefully secreted underneath.

Here is a little hermit crab having trouble with his shell which will roll over every time he wants to go for a walk. It must be troublesome to have to kick your house straight before you can take a stroll. A large coral-pink starfish is lying lazily on the sand, but the keeper says he can move fast enough if he wants to.

Lovely sea anemones, like gay flowers, are dotted about here and there among the bits of seaweed—golden brown, yellow, rust red and dark red—swaying gently as if a wind were passing over them. When the tide goes out they all go in.

Tiny baby shells move mysteriously around; funny little pale shrimps, so transparent you can hardly see them, swim up to the surface to gaze at you with their black beady eyes, while sandy-colored prawns creep solemnly and slowly about the sides of the rocks on their thread-like legs.

And how does the tide go in and out? There is nothing mysterious about it. The Zoo authorities thought how interesting it would be for boys and girls to watch the little sea creatures changing their shapes and altering their movements with the rise and fall of the water, so they fixed up a set of magnetic valves at the back of the pool which are set in motion by clockwork.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Add-a-Letter Anagram" published last Monday:

Cap+e=pace.
Note+s=stone.
Rose+t=Store.
Nut+a=aunt.
Leaf+m=flame.

The five letters added will form: steam, meats, mates, tames, teams.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Mail Bag

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Snubs:

I have been wanting to write to you for a long time, but my mistress, who is very busy teaching school, asked me to wait till the holidays.

I am a little Cairn terrier, just over a year old, and in case you don't know what Cairns look like, I am sending you my picture. I live in this beautiful city of Vancouver and have a nice garden to play in. There is a fence all around it and I could easily get through it, being very tiny, but as I'm an obedient pup, I never do so.

Of course I go out for nice walks with my mistress every day, rain or shine, and call at the butcher's on my way back, just as you do! He always gives me a nice juicy bone to take home, but he wraps it up for me, paper and string, and however heavy it is, I always manage to carry it home myself where I unwrap it and eat it or bury it according to how famished I am at the time.

Ever since I was a baby pup, I have tried to be helpful around the house and when my mistress makes her bed and shakes her pillows, I always go and do the same with my bed. I pull the towel out and shake it and then take the pillow and give it a few turns. It certainly makes it more comfortable to lie on afterward, doesn't it?

Then, I usually watch for my mistress to change from her bedroom slippers to her shoes and I then shake her slippers one by one for her, every morning. She says she hasn't had to brush them for months, as they keep perfectly clean that way.

And what do you think, Snubs? I speak—I mean I understand two languages, English and French, one just as well as the other. You see, ever since I was a few weeks old, my mistress has had a little French school where children about four years of age come to learn to speak French and I have been learning at the same time. They too speak French to me and often say "Couche-toi, Fidèle, couche-toi," and I immediately obey.

Oh, I forgot to tell you that my real name is MacDougal Hemish of Bourton, but my mistress prefers to call me Fidèle. Do you know what it means and did you ever think of studying another language? It's fun!

Well, dear Snubs, I must stop for this time. With a joyful bark and sincere wag, from Fidèle F.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I suppose my first one found its way to the wastebasket. I hope that this one will be published for I am anxious to correspond with Mail Baggers in other countries.

Dallas is in the north central part of Texas and has a population of about 261,000. We think it is a very nice city. Every October there is a state fair here which is attended by about a million people. It is very interesting.

I have a big police dog called Beauty, and I am very fond of her.

Collecting stamps is my hobby and I shall be very glad to exchange stamps with correspondents. I am hoping to hear from children in many countries and shall be so glad to answer all the letters I receive. I am 10 years old. George G.

Takoma Park, Maryland

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. My hobbies are stamp collecting, and postcard and postmark collecting. I shall be glad to exchange stamps or postcards with anyone who is interested, and also to tell any correspondents about our national capital, Washington, D. C.

I attend Paul Junior High School and Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, in the District of Columbia, but live just over the District line in Maryland.

I enjoy Snubs, Waddles, and Roger P. Scroggins very much. I am collecting the State Flags and "All Nature." Hoping to receive many letters from other readers of the Mail Bag, CAROL M.

Bridlington, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like Snubs, and the Young Folks' Page, especially the Mail Bag. I live at a seaside place, on the east coast, just a little higher up than the Humber.

I have a big dog called Peter. It is a Russian wolfhound. They run very fast, and jump very high, and they are very strong dogs. Peter is a very loving dog. Every morning he comes to greet me, and he loves to be taken on the beach or on the cliff tops for a run.

I have a long way to go to school so I go on my bicycle. I am interested in music, and I am having music lessons. I shall be pleased to receive letters from girls about my own age (9). With love to all Mail Baggers, JOAN C.

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

I want to send a letter with my brother Ken's. I am 6, and like going to Sunday School. We have a money box and I put pennies in it for the place Snubs comes from. Raynor F.

[We are sure the new Publishing House would say "Thank you," if it could speak, Raynor.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Louise M. (6), Derby, Colo.
Eleanor Aileen S. (9), Los Angeles, Calif.
Marilynn A. (9), Cleveland, Ohio.
Billie Marie A., Enid, Okla.
Betty S. (10), Chicago, Ill.
Huldah M. (10), Derby, Colo.
Margaret G. (11), Winnfield, La.
Editha H. (11), Altadena, Calif.

BOYS

Joe E. (9), Cordova, Alaska.
Sheldon W. (10), New York, N. Y.
Bob S. (10), Park Ridge, Ill. (Thank you for the story of your Bunnykin, Bob.—Ed.)

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STOCK MARKET FALLS OFF IN LATE TRADING

Early Firmness Is Followed by Recession in Leaders—Rails Soft

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The adjournment of Congress, for which Wall Street had long awaited with manifest lack of patience, brought more profit-taking sales than fresh buying into the stock market today.

The brightest aspect of the securities markets was further improvement in bonds, but shares generally turned downward, after some hesitancy in the morning, particularly those issues which had enjoyed fair advances last week. Selling, however, was in extremely light volume.

U. S. Steel shares held up fairly well, and Westinghouse Electric sagged only a fraction, despite its adverse second quarter earnings report. Union Pacific was firm for a time, and McIntyre Porcupine rose to a new peak for 1932. Detroit Edison and Home-Stake Mining mounted about 5 points, but the latter lost much of its gain.

Norfolk & Western, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Allied Chemical and Case dropped a couple of points each. U. S. Steel was off a small fraction. Trading was dull, turnover approximating 600,000 shares.

Disappointing Response

Some quarters were disappointed at the market's failure to respond with enthusiasm to the ending of legislative uncertainty, but brokers pointed out that the actual event had been well discounted by the fair recovery of last week, and that, with adjournment out of the way, there was little in the immediate outlook to inspire fresh buying, what with industry still in the grip of midsummer stagnation, and a number of second quarter earnings statements about to make their appearance.

Reports of foreign buying in this market, particularly from London, have been gratifying to the more bullishly inclined in Wall Street, although it has been difficult to determine any reasonably accurate estimate of the amount of this buying. The bullishly inclined say that a turn in the stock market should come in anticipation of improved corporate earnings, rather than await the actual improvement, if the market is to live up to its traditional reputation of forecasting business trends in advance. Since 1929, however, the market's reputation as a forecaster has been pretty thoroughly ruined.

Bonds Are Steady

Buoyancy of United States Treasury issues were the feature of the bond market today with 3s of 1951-55 and 3⅛s of 1946-49 advancing more than a point in heavy trading.

Strength of the lower yield government maturities was directly attributed to the passage by Congress of the Glass amendment to the home loan bank bill, which provides that national securities bearing an interest rate of 3⅜ per cent or less shall be eligible for bank note circulation.

Week-end disturbances in Germany were followed by some selling of Reich 5½s and 7s. The former dropped around 2 points at one time and the latter exhibited similar weakness.

A number of domestic railroad bonds continued to show progress. Minor gains were recorded by St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, "Nickel Plate" 4½s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Utilities and industrials were dull. Issues of International Telephone advanced a point or more. Postal Telegraph 5s eased. Shell Union Oil 5s moved forward as did Texas Corporation 5s.

GRAIN PRICES AT CHICAGO IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—With the movement of the new domestic winter wheat crop in progress and a lack both of export and speculative demand, wheat wavered irresolutely today around bottom price records.

Fluctuations kept within fractional limits, and the volume of trading was unusually meager. Chicago crop observers near Regina, Saskatchewan, reported 6,000,000 acres of Canadian spring wheat deteriorating as a result of hot dry weather and dearth of subsoil moisture.

After equaling the all-time bottom record, 44¼c for July contracts, wheat closed irregular, at ¼ decline to ⅛ advance, compared with Saturday's finish, corn ½@1⅜ down, oats ⅜ off and provisions unchanged to a setback of 7c.

Hog Prices Have Best Gain in Years

NOTHING in the West is watched more closely than livestock prices. The eyes of hundreds of thousands are turned to Chicago, where millions of pounds of meat change hands daily, registering the demand for one of the basic foods. Just now the farmers of the country have been heartened by a remarkable rise in hog prices. For 34 days they have seen, almost unbelievingly, a steady gain in the price of hogs, the longest unbroken advance ever recorded.

On May 28, last, prices for best hogs were $3.50. A week ago they touched $5.55, while the average prices rose to $5 from $3.15. This gain of practically 59 per cent is estimated to have added $100,000,000 or more value to livestock on the farm. Even now hogs are substantially below a year ago, and experts at the Chicago yards believe that the rise is only a beginning. They point out that this is not the usual month for a rise, October generally being the peak month. Cattle prices have risen also. It should materially enlarge the purchasing power of the farmer.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 16
3¾	1⅝	..	Adams Express	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
70	22	..	Adams Exp pf	10	27	27	27	..
20¾	12	2	Adams Millis	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
62½	30½	4½¶	Air Reduction	1400	35½	34½	34½	35
16⅞	7¼	50	Alaska-Juneau	9500	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	9¾
3⅛	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
10⅛	⅞	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅝
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	10	5½	5½	5½	..
87½	42½	6†	Allied Chem	4700	48⅝	45¾	46⅛	46⅛
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
13⅝	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5
17¾	12	2	Amerada	500	17½	17	17	17⅝
18½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	1400	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅛
1⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	1	1	1	..
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	8	7½	8	..
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	50	50	50	..
73⅛	29¾	5¶	Am Can	18900	34¼	32¾	32¾	33¾
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	101½	101½	101½	..
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	5	4¾	4¾	5
39⅛	16	7	Am Car & F pf	90	20	19⅞	20	20
6	1⅝	2	Am Chain	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
10½	2¾	..	Am European	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	200	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	8	8	8	..
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	9⅛	8¼	8¼	9
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
12	6	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
21⅛	9	2	Am Ice	400	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
8½	2½	..	Am International	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	1½	..	Am La Fr pf	60	2	1⅝	1⅝	..
9⅛	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	100	6	6	6	..
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	1700	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	17	17	17	16¾
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	400	4⅛	4	4	4
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	4½	4½	4½	..
29¼	13⅝	3	Am Safet2Razor	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
⅛	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	200	18¼	16¼	18¼	..
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	34	29½	34	28¾
8¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
39⅛	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20⅝
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4400	74⅛	72¼	72⅝	74¼
70	12	..	Am Type F pf	20	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
34⅞	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1700	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅝
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	40	40	40	..
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	20	20	20	..
		..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	2	2	2	..
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	1900	4	3⅞	4	4
4¾	1⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	1½	1½	1½	..
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	1100	43⅞	42½	43	44
2	¾	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
1¼	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
14⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	9	8½	8½	9
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	4300	24⅝	22¼	22½	24⅞
86	35	..	Atchison pf	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
12⅞	1⅝	1	Atl Refining	900	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	12⅝
25½	7⅝	1	Atlas Powder	500	8	8	8	..
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	59½	59½	59½	60
151¾	43⅛	4‡	Auburn Auto	12500	50⅝	47	48	49½
1	⅛	..	Auto Sales	20	1	1	1	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	2	2	2	2
			—B—					
8½	7	..	Baldwin Loco	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	50	10	10	10	9½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	8⅝	7¾	7¾	8
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
44¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	31	31	31	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	6	6	6	6⅛
24⅞	1⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	1500	9½	9¼	9⅛	9⅞
24	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	25¼	24½	24½	25
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	300	6½	6½	6½	..
43⅛	20	2	Borden	2400	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
12⅜	⅝	..	Borg Warner	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2000	19⅞	18⅝	19¼	20
79½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	54	54	54	54⅞
22⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	..
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	270	8	7½	8	10
19	7	..	Byers	600	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
			—C—					
7⅛	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	3	3	3	..
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5600	11¼	10⅞	11	10⅞
⅝	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	100	3	3	3	..
43⅞	16¾	..	Case Thresh	11900	26⅞	24⅞	24⅞	26⅛
75	30	.50	Case Thresh pf	40	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	..
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5⅞
16⅞	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16	16	16	16
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	200	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
31⅞	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3700	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
3⅛	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¾
12⅞	2	..	Chi & N'western	1200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	6½	6⅛	6½	..
16⅞	1⅜	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
14	6¼	2	Chi Yellow Cab	180	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅝
7½	1⅛	..	Childs Company	100	2	2	2	..
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	700	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	12	12	12	12¼
10	5	4	Colo & So 2pf	100	8	8	8	..
16⅞	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	2700	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
41⅞	13½	*2	Columbian Carb	1200	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	7400	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	2700	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
68½	27⅝	6	Comwlth & So pf	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
11	6¼	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6400	37⅞	36	36⅜	38
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	86	86	86	87
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	3700	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	¼	¼	¼	..
2½	⅜	..	Container A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
⅜	⅛	..	Container B	200	¼	¼	¼	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	31	31	31	..
41	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	700	21¾	21	21	21⅝
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
47⅞	24¾	3	Corn Products	800	30	28⅝	28⅞	29½
4¾	1⅜	..	Coty	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅞	7⅛	1.20	Crown Cork & S	300	11	10	10	..
24	17⅞	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	18	18	18	..
48⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	50	17	17	17	16½
2	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	500	1	⅞	1	⅞
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
			—D—					
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	300	42	39	39	41
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	700	12	11½	11½	11½
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
122	5¼	8	Detroit Edison	300	60	59½	60	..
11⅞	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	6700	10¾	10⅛	10½	10
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	100	6½	6½	6½	..
59¾	22½	3	du Pont de Nem	10100	25½	22⅛	22⅛	25½
105	80¾	5	du Pont deb	300	87	86½	86½	..
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	80	91½	90⅞	90⅞	..
			—E—					
87¾	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	1400	38	36⅞	37	38
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	3½	3½	3½	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1100	10½	10	10	10¼
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	1300	1	1	1	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1600	1⅝	1	1½	1
15⅝	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
64	11¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14⅝	13¾	13¾	14¾
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	12½	12½	12½	..
2¼	½	..	Evans Products	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
			—F—					
5¾	3	..	Firbanks Morse	100	3	3	3	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	800	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelit Phe F In	400	9½	9	9⅞	..
59⅛	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	47½	47	47⅛	47⅛
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	700	40½	38½	38½	40
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	2600	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	700	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	1900	13¾	13	13	12⅞
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
3⅜	½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	1	1	1	1
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	10¾	10⅜	10½	11
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	100	8	8	8	8
105¾	90	8	Gen Baking pf	10	90	90	90	..
5½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	100	2	2	2	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	8700	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	10⅜
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	3100	22½	21⅝	21¾	22⅛
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	5700	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	9
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	62½	61½	62	62
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	600	1½	1½	1½	..
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
24¼	10⅝	1	Gilletete Saf Raz	7400	16½	15¼	15¾	15¼
68½	45	5	Gilleette S R pf	200	55	54⅞	54⅞	55
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	10	10	10	9⅞
6¾	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	6¼	5¾	6⅛	6
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	800	11¾	11	11	11⅝
5⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	24	23½	24	22⅝
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	8100	17½	14¼	14⅞	17½
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	400	16⅞	16	16⅞	15½
25	8½	..	Great Nor pf	700	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
⅝	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	200	4	4	4	..
			—H—					
19	7⅛	..	Hahn D S pf	100	11	11	11	..
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	200	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½
11⅞	7¾	1	Holland Furnace	100	8	8	8	..
131¼	110	8	Homestake M	700	128	124	126	123½
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
24⅝	8¾	..	Houston Oil	400	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	12¾
5⅛	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	700	6⅞	6⅝	6½	6⅞
5¾	1½	..	Hupp Motors	500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	300	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
38⅝	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	400	11¾	11½	11½	..
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	300	20⅜	19⅛	19⅛	20⅜
4¼	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	300	5¼	5	5	5
117	52½	6¶	Int Business M	800	61⅛	59¾	60⅜	62
5½	1¼	.40	Int Carries	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	500	6⅝	6	6⅝	..
1⅞	⅛	..	Int Combustion	100	¾	¾	¾	..
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	1200	13¼	12	12	13
108	68⅜	7	Int Harvester pf	200	74	73	73⅞	74
11⅝	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	400	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	3100	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
11	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3	3	3	..
10¼	3¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
44⅜	20¼	3	Int Shoe	200	22¼	22	22	21½
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	20	32	32	32	32½
12¼	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	2400	5⅛	4½	4½	5⅛
18	10⅛	2	Island Crk Coal	100	11½	11½	11½	..
			—J—					
35	15⅛	4½¶	Jewel Tea	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
25⅛	10	..	Johns Manville	1200	13⅛	12	12	12½
84	30	4	Jones & Laugh pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
			—K—					
13¼	2¼	..	Kan C & South	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
9⅞	4⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	5	5	5	..
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
13	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	2500	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
19	6⅞	1	Kresge	400	8⅝	8	8	8½
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
			—L—					
6½	3⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
75	47	7	Lehigh C Cem pf	60	50	48½	50	..
46⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	34½	34¼	34½	34⅞
8	3⅝	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
34	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	600	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	16
72	39	6½	Loews pf	100	46	46	46	..
36⅝	16⅛	3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19½
33⅝	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
32⅞	7½	..	Louisville & N	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
			—M—					
62	20	6	McCrory pf	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
16½	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	3400	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	16½
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2100	34⅞	33⅝	33⅝	34⅞
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co.	2000	22	21	21	21
8¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	600	7⅛	7	7	7½
7	3⅛	..	Man Shirt	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
13⅞	3	..	Marshall Field	100	3	3	3	3
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	11	11	11	..
20	9½	1.80	May Dept Stores	100	11	11	11	..
18	8	2	Melville Shoe	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
6⅛	3⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
23⅞	11	2	Min Honewell	400	12½	12	12	..
3¼	⅞	..	Min SP && SSM	100	2	2	2	..
21⅝	3¼	..	Mo W&T pf	300	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6½
11	1⅞	..	Mo Pacific	400	2⅛	2	2	..
26	2¼	..	Mo Pacific pf	600	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10⅝	5½	..	Mohawk Carpet	400	6½	6⅛	6½	..
30¾	13½	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	18½	18½	18½	..
11¼	3¼	..	Montgom Ward	3800	5½	5⅞	5⅛	5¼
35¼	20	2	Morrell & Co	100	32	32	32	..
26	7⅝	2	Motor Products	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
27	5	..	Mullins pf	20	10	8¼	10	..
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body n	500	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
			—N—					
19⅞	8	1	Nash Motors	1600	10⅛	10	10	10
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2900	25¼	24⅛	24⅝	25⅛
14⅝	6⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	400	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7⅝
31⅝	14⅛	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4500	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16½
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	60	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90
16⅜	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt.	1800	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8⅝
34	13½	..	Nat Supply pf	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
17⅝	4½	..	Nat Surety	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	5	5	5	5
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	5800	13¼	12¼	12⅜	12¾
15⅝	2	..	NY C & StL pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	2000	9	8½	8½	8⅞
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	400	19	18	18	18½
8¾	3⅞	..	NY One & W	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
6¼	1⅜	..	NY Shipbuilding	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
17⅛	10¾	.50d	Noranda M	1600	14⅞	14⅛	14½	14¾
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	100	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	..
40	13⅜	10a	North American	1400	17	16⅛	16⅝	17
47¾	25½	3	North Amer pf	200	31⅞	31	31	..
4¼	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	400	2⅛	2	2	..
86½	49	6	No Am Edison pf	100	54	54	54	53
23¼	5½	..	Northern Pacific	2100	9⅝	9	9	9½
			—O—					
8½	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	1100	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
4⅜	1½	..	Omnibus	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	400	10⅛	10	10	10½
105	90	6	Otis Elev pf	10	91⅞	90¼	91⅞	..
4⅝	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
14	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
27	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	400	20	19	19	3½
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	800	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅞
41¾	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	400	29¼	28½	28½	29¼
104⅝	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	30	62	62	62	..
5¼	1⅛	..	Packard Motor	600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
8¼	7⅝	1	Pan-Am Pet B	100	8	8	8	7⅞
11½	1⅛	..	Paramount Pub	2300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
9	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
34⅛	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	700	17	16¾	16⅞	17
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	2300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	2000	49¾	46⅝	47½	47½
19	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	20	5⅛	5	5	5⅝
4⅛	3	..	Petroleum	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8½	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	5
5½	2	..	Phila & Reading	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
5½	2	..	Phillips Pet	3200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
7¼	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	5	5	5	4⅞
9⅞	5½	..	Prairie Pipe Line	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
11	2⅝	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
42¾	19⅝	2	Procter & Gam	2000	24½	23¾	24½	23¾
60	28	3.20	Public Service	2300	34	31⅞	31⅞	33⅞
25	10½	3	Pullman	900	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	14¾
5⅛	2⅝	..	Pure Oil	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
60½	50	8	Pure Oil pf	10	55	52⅝	55	55
15⅞	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
			—R—					
10⅞	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	3100	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4
18⅞	3⅜	..	Radio pf B	600	6⅞	6½	6½	6¼
7	1⅛	..	Radio-Keith-O	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
42	9½	•1	Reading	400	15⅜	15½	15½	..
5⅛	2¼	..	Real Silk Hosiery	400	2½	2½	2½	..
16	8	..	Real Silk H pf	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
3⅝	1	..	Remington Rand	800	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3⅝	1½	..	Reo Motors	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6½	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	800	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅜	5	..	Repub I&S pf	900	7	6⅞	7	..
10	5⅞	1.50	Reynolds Metal	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
2½	1¾	..	Rio Grande Oil	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
6½	1½	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
23	12½	.20c	Royal Dutch	600	18	18	18	17⅞
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	600	35¼	34½	34½	35
94	69	7	Safeway S 7%	303	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76¼
10½	5	..	St Joseph Lead	100	5	5	5	..
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
42	18	1.40‡	Scott Paper	10	20	20	20	..
9⅞	6⅞	..	Seaboard Oil	1200	8¼	7¾	8	8¼
37⅞	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	3200	13	12¼	12¼	13
12⅜	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	700	6½	6	6¼	6⅛
4⅛	2⅛	..	Shell Union Oil	8500	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4
34½	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	1100	34½	33½	33½	33
⅝	⅛	..	Shubert Theatre	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	2200	5	5	5	5½
4½	2½	..	Skelly Oil	400	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅝
10⅝	5¼	1	Socony Vacuum	6600	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
32¾	14¾	2	So Calif Edison	2700	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	20
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	3700	9⅛	8¼	8¼	9
11⅛	4½	..	So P Rico Sugar	1800	11¼	10⅛	10¾	11½
13	2½	..	Southern Ry	1200	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
20⅛	3	..	Southern Ry pf	1400	4¾	4¾	4¼	4
14	8⅜	1.20	Stand Brands	3400	11	10¾	10¾	11
34¼	7⅝	2	Stand Gas & El	100	10½	10½	10½	11½
27¼	15⅛	3	Stand Oil Calif	2600	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20⅝
91½	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	87	87	87	87¼
13⅝	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
31½	19⅞	2‡	Stand Oil NJ	9200	26½	25½	25½	26
1¼	⅜	..	Sterling Secur	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
6⅝	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅛	4⅜	.50	Stone & Webster	800	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅞
13¼	2½	..	Studebaker	1400	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
104⅞	32	7	Studebaker pf	30	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
			—T—					
13¾	6½	1	Telautograph	100	7	7	7	..
13⅞	9¼	1	Texas Corp	3200	11	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
26¾	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1900	15½	14½	14½	15⅝
6½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	1600	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾
85	40	7	The Fair pf	20	40	40	40	..
3½	2	..	Tide Water Asso	700	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
30⅜	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	800	30	30	30	30
23	7¾	1½	Timken Roller	600	11	10½	10½	10½
6	2⅛	..	Transamerica	1400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
4¼	1½	..	Tri Continental	1100	2⅛	2	2	2
			—U—					
38⅜	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	3400	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	17¾
13⅞	8	1.40*	Union Oil Calif	700	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
94½	27⅜	10	Union Pacific	14800	33⅝	31⅝	31½	32⅞
68	40	4	Union Pacific pf	400	44¼	44¼	44¼	44
16⅞	6½	..	United Air & Tr	28500	10½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
50	30¼	3	United A&T pf	800	47⅝	45¾	45¾	..
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	400	12	12	12	..
10½	3½	.40	United Corp	8900	5	4¾	4⅞	5
38⅜	20	3	United Corp pf	600	25⅝	25	25	25
30½	10¼	2	United Fruit	1100	18	17	17	18
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	3800	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
94	70	5	United Gas I pf	400	81½	81¼	81¼	..
3½	1⅜	..	US & For Sec	300	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
51½	26	..	US & ForSpf	400	31½	31	31	32½
28¼	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	400	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14
4	¾	..	US Hoffman M	100	1½	1½	1½	..
31⅛	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	1800	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
7½	¾	..	US Leather A	800	5⅛	5	5	4⅞
65	44¾	7	US Leather ppf	100	49	49	49	..
15½	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	800	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
15½	11½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	11½	11½	11½	..
8½	2	..	US Realty	100	3	3	3	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	9200	24	22⅞	22⅞	23⅜
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	4800	61	59	59	59⅞
50	23	4e	Univ Pictures pf	10	28	28	28	..
10⅜	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
			—V—					
18⅞	5¼	..	Vanadium	600	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜
29⅞	7⅝	..	Vulcan Detin	20	10½	10	10	..
			—W—					
4⅜	½	..	Warner Bros A	1500	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
7	1¼	..	Warren Bros	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17½	2	..	Warren cv pf	50	4	4	4	3⅝
15⅛	8⅛	1	Wesson Oil	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
70	25	7	W Penn El A	50	35	35	35	..
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	40	37	37	37	..
78	22	7	W Penn El 7% pf	80	43	43	43	..
50	12⅝	6	Westn Union	1100	16⅞	16	16	16⅞
17¼	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	1400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
35⅝	15⅝	1	Westing Elec	6800	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
12	6⅞	..	White Motor	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
5¾	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	600	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	4
3	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	800	1	1	1	1
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	6800	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	26¼
23⅝	5	..	Worthgton Pump	400	12½	12	12½	12½
			—Y—					
10⅛	6½	1	Yale & Towne	100	7	7	7	6¾
5	1⅝	..	Yellow Truck	1900	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
24½	12	..	Yellow Truck pf	140	25	24½	25	..
17¼	4	..	Youngstown	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. ‖Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. ePayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

CAR REGISTRATIONS INCREASE OVER MAY

DETROIT, July 18—Registrations of new passenger cars during June in 23 states, representing 43.24 per cent of the country, show a 10.43 per cent increase over May registrations in the same states, says R. L. Polk & Co.

Passenger car registrations in those states reached 62,000 units, a decrease of 23.79 per cent from 81,353 during June a year ago in the same states. On the basis of the 23 states total registrations in the country for June are estimated at 144,000 units.

Sales of new commercial cars in June in 23 states, representing 35.13 per cent of the country, reached 6298, off 2.78 per cent from May sales of 6478 and off 37.10 per cent from 10,012 in June a year ago. Total truck sales are estimated at 17,900.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, July 18—The Reichsbank condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	July 15	July 7
Gold	754,100	806,100
For cur reserves	137,500	138,900
Other bills of ex & chks	2,982,300	3,152,600
Advances	145,700	103,800
Circulation	3,796,300	3,876,600
Ratio	23.4%	24.4%
Bank rate	5%	5%

PRICE OF LEAD LOWER

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Company reduced the price of lead 5 points to 2.85 cents a pound.

Reaction in Chain Store System Sales

While sales of most of the leading chain store systems declined sharply in June from the like month a year ago, nevertheless the rate of decline was smaller than in May and in April.

No definite conclusion can be drawn from the experience of one or two months, but it would still seem to be indicated that as commodity prices have reached a point of at least temporary stabilization, chain store sales may be at or near their point of greatest comparative decline.

The combined sales of 17 leading chain store systems in June totaled $120,019,000, compared with $142,332,000 in June, 1931, a decline of $2,313,000 or 15.7 per cent. In May sales of much the same group of companies declined 16.3 per cent from last year, and in April declined 16 per cent. For the six months, sales of the 17 companies totaled $701,058,000, a drop of $111,877,000 or 12.5 per cent from $812,935,000 in the first half of 1931.

Several of the largest chains definitely improved their June comparisons over those of May. Witness Sears, Roebuck, down 18.8 per cent compared with 23.3 per cent, Kresge, 15.5 per cent compared with 17 per cent; National Tea, 12.7 per cent compared with 14 per cent; Woolworth, 13.9 per cent compared with 14.8 per cent; Montgomery Ward 22.8 per cent compared with 23.6 per cent, and Grant 7.3 per cent compared with 7.7 per cent.

The decline in retail prices, of course, has been sharp in the past 12 months, and therefore shrinkage in physical volume has been much less than that in dollar volume. When this fact is taken into consideration, the chain store showing is far from bad. The lower-priced stores have, of course, been the beneficiaries, compared with the higher-priced units, of the decline in the public's purchasing power.

The mail order-chain store companies, which still do a large volume of mail business, show substantial declines, Sears-Roebuck having been down 18.8 per cent in June and Montgomery Ward 22.8 per cent. These companies have been forced to lower prices drastically on certain types of goods, and inventory depreciation has been large.

Of individual companies, Melville Shoe reported a decline of 28.2 per cent. Only one company, J. J. Newberry, was able to show an advance in June and the six months, and this was because it has increased the number of units in its chain.

INVISIBLE EXPORTS TOTAL BILLION, SAYS COMMERCE OFFICIAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18 — Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of Commerce, stated in a radio talk last night over the Columbia Broadcasting System that "invisible exports" from the United States in 1931 which benefited other countries totaled almost $1,000,000,000 and constitute one of the three important methods by which the country's international obligations are settled.

He stated that in tourist expenditures, Americans sent out of the country during 1931 about $570,000,000, which compares with an average in the five previous years of $760,000,000 annually. The peak of tourist money spent abroad reached $850,000,000 in 1929, of which total Canada received the largest portion, $239,000,000, with France second.

Dr. Klein pointed out that the $110,000,000 spent by Americans in France last year was "considerably more than five times as much as France actually paid us on her war debt in 1931." He stated that Italy received $26,500,000 through remittances by Italian immigrants or twice the war debt payment made by Italy last year.

As a partial offset, foreigners traveling in the United States in 1931 spent $112,000,000.

COST OF RHOKANA COPPER 4.1C. POUND

LONDON, July 18—Development and production report of Rhokana Corp. for the six months ended June 30 stated the mine is now fully developed for present plant capacity. First unit of the concentration mill which started Dec. 10, 1931, has milled 485,073 short tons of ore, averaging 4.74 per cent copper. The first reverberatory furnace was fired March 17 and the first blister copper shipped March 21. A total of 17,072 short tons of blister copper had been shipped to June 30, 1932, and was all sold.

Initial costs for April, May and June averaged £25.92 a long ton for copper delivered in London, equivalent to 4.1 cents a pound with exchange at $3.55 to the £1. This cost included all production costs, development, freight, selling, royalties and London charges, but excludes debenture interest and depreciation.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.50b	5.66	5.61	5.66	—.07
October	5.89	5.89	5.73	5.76	—.14
December	6.04	6.04	5.87	5.91	—.11
January	6.12	6.12	5.96	5.98	—.12
March	6.26	6.26	6.10	6.12	—.14
May	6.40	6.40	6.24	6.26	—.14

Spots 5.75, down 15 points.
b—Bid. Tone at close, barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	...	...	...	5.68	...
October	5.96	5.96	5.80	5.85	...
December	6.11	6.11	5.95	6.00	—.01
January	6.18	6.18	6.05	6.07	—.02
March	6.34	6.35	6.18	6.18	—.06
May	6.48	6.48	6.34	6.34	—.04

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.76b	5.74	5.65	5.65b	—.11
October	5.87	5.87	5.70	5.75	—.11
December	6.01	6.01	5.84	5.89	—.09
January	6.06b	6.01	5.98	5.96b	—.10
March	6.21	6.23	6.15	6.10b	—.10
Mai	6.38	6.09	6.00	6.24b	—.10

b—Bid. Tone at close seady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.48	4.49	4.44	4.46	+.06
October	4.45	4.47	4.41	4.43	+.06
December	4.48	4.49	4.41	4.46	+.06
January	4.50	4.52	4.46	4.48	+.06
March	4.56	4.37	4.52	4.54	+.06
May	4.61	4.62	4.58	4.59	+.06

Spots 4.76, off 10 points. Tone at close quiet.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
†10	Ala Pow $7 pf	54	54	54
†50	Alum Co Am	28¾	26½	28¾
1	Alum Ltd pf	23	23	23
1	Am Beverage	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5	Am Cyan B	2½	2⅜	2½
2	Am Dept St	¼	¼	¼
5	Am Gas & El	18⅝	18	18
6	Am Sup Power	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1	Am Sup P 1 pr	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
3	As G & El A	1	1	1
4	Atlas Ply	1	1	1
	B			
1	Blue Ridge	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Blue Ridge cvt pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
	C			
1	Carrier Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Cent Pub S A	¼	¼	¼
8	Cities Service	2⅛	2	2
†50	Clev El Ill pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Comw & So war	¼	¼	¼
1	Cons G&E Balt	43½	43½	43½
1	Creole Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
	D			
1	Doehler Die	1¼	1¼	1¼
	E			
30	El Bond & Sh	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2	El Bond & Sh pf	23	23	23
1	El Pow As A	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Europ El deb rts	⅝	⅝	⅝
	F			
1	Ford M Fran	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Ford Mot Ltd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	G			
2	Gen Alloys	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Gen El Ltd rct	7¼	7¼	7¼
	H			
3	Hudson Bay M&S	1	1⅛	1⅛
	I			
1	Ins Co N Am	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2	Ital Cuperpow A	⅝	⅝	⅝
	L			
1	Lackaw Sec	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1	Lone Star Gas	4	4	4
	M			
1	Mining Co., Can.	1⅛	1¼	1¼
1	Mount Prod	3¼	3¼	3¼
	N			
1	Nat P & L 6 pf	50	50	50
1	Nat Trans	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
†10	New Eng Pow pf	24½	24½	24½
1	Newmont Min	7½	7½	7½
4	Niag Hud Pow	8½	8½	8½
	O			
5	Ohio Cop	1/16	1/16	1/16
	P			
4	Pennroad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	Pioneer Gold M	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1	Pratt & Lam	10	10	10
	R			
1	Rep Gas	¼	¼	¼
	S			
1	Salt Cr Prod	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†10	Singer Mfg	81¾	81¾	81¾
3	St Oil Ind	19	18⅞	18⅞
1	Swift & Co	12	12	12
20	Swift Int	20	19¼	19⅞
†1	Sylvanite Gld M Ltd	9-16	9-16	9-16
	T			
6	Teck-Hugh G	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
	U			
2	Unit Corp war	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	Unit Founders	⅝	⅝	⅝
7	Un Lt&Pow A	2⅛	2	2
5	Un Lt&P cv pf	13	12¼	12¼
1	Utility Equities	¾	¾	¾
1	Util Pow & Lt	¾	¾	¾
†50	Ut P & L pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
	W			
2	Wright Hargr	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	80	80	80
1	Alumin Co 5s '52	85	85	85
13	Am G&E 5s 2028	79⅛	79	79⅛
4	Am P&Lt 6s 2016	53	52¼	52¾
7	Am Rad 4½s '47	85	85	85
1	Am Roll M 5s '48	31	31	31
3	AsG&E 5½s '38 in cf	13	12	12
14	AssoG&E 5s '50	13½	31	13½
8	AssoG&E 5½s '77	15	14	15
26	Asso G&E 5s '68	13⅞	12½	13⅞
7	Asso G&E 4½s '48	14	13	14
50	Asso G&E 4½s '49C	13⅞	12¾	13⅞
1	AssoTelUt 5½s'44C	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1	Asso T&T 5½s'55A	21	21	21
2	BellTelCan 5s'57B	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2	BroadRivPw 5s '54A	44½	44	44½
5	CanNatRyEq 7s'35E	94½	94	94½
1	CentIllPS 4½s '67F	61	61	61
4	Cent P & L 5s '56	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
19	Cent St El 5½s '54	26	25¼	25¼
7	Cent St El 5s '48	25½	25½	25½
2	Cent St P&L 5½s '53	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1	Chic Dist El 5½s'35B	58½	58½	58½
1	Chic Pneu Tool5½s'42	20	20	20
28	Cities Ser 5s'50	27⅞	27½	27½
4	Cities Svc Gas 5½s42	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
2	Cities Svc GPipe 6s43	54	54	54
20	Cities SvPw 5½s'52	31½	30¼	31½
2	Cmwlth Ed 5s'53A	91½	91½	91½
10	Cmwlth Ed 4s'81F	76	76	76
28	Cmwlth Sub 5½s'48A	69¾	68¾	68¾
4	Cons Gas Ut 6s'43A	20½	20½	20½
16	Cont Gas&El 5s'58A	45½	45¼	45¼
2	Crane Co 5s '40	57	57	57
7	Cudahy P 5½s '37	79¾	79⅛	79⅛
2	East Util Inv 5s '54A	12½	12½	12½
5	Ed Elec Ill 5s'35	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1	Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	El Pw&Lt 5s 2030	37	36	36
1	Elec Pub S 5½s'42 C	35	35	35
3	Fed Water 5½s'54	27	27	27
2	Firestone Tire 5s'42	69	69	69
19	Fisk Rub 5½s'31	27	27	27
6	Fisk Rub 5½s'31 COD	27	27	27
6	Fla P&Lt 5s'54	59½	59¼	59½
3	Fla Pow 5½s'79 A	46½	45	46½
2	Gatineau Pow 5s'56	62½	62½	62½
2	Gen Refract 5s'33	30¾	30¾	30¾
8	Geo Pow 5s '67	78	78	78
7	Gillette 5s '40	92½	91	92½
2	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Hood Rub 5½s'36	38	38	38
1	Houst Lt&P4½s'81 E	81½	81½	81½
5	Hydr Pow N F 5s'50	99½	99½	99½
1	Hygrade Fds 6s'49 A	28	28	28
1	Ill P&Lt 5½s'57	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
3	Ill P&Lt 6s'53 A	63¾	63	63¾
1	Indep Oil 6s '39	76	76	76
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	60¾	60¾	60¾
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	21¾	21¾	21¾
1	Indnapls P&L5s'57A	84	84	84
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	29½	29½	29½
3	Inters Pow 5s '57	47¼	47¼	47¼
3	Iowa-Neb L&P5s'61B	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
4	Iowa P&L 4½s'58A	79	79	79
5	JerseyCP&L4½s'61C	77½	77½	77½
2	Ky Util 5s '69 I	61	61	61
6	KopGas&C5½s'50	65	64	65
3	Louis P&L 5s'57	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Mass Gas 5½s '46	79	79	79
8	Metro Ed 4s '71	72	70	70
4	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	89¾	89½	89¾
2	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	69	69	69
2	Mononga WP5½s'53B	67	66½	66½
5	Mont LH&P 5s'51A	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Narragansett 5s '57	91	91	91
6	Nat Pub Svc 5s '78	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Nevada Cal Ed 5s '56	59½	59⅛	59½
2	New Eng G&E 5s '50	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
7	New Eng Pw 5½s '54	43½	42¾	42¾
1	New Eng Pow 5s '48	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
44	NY Sta El&G4½s'80	77	75	76¼
5	Niag Fals Pw 6s '50	101½	101½	101½
1	Niag Falls P 5s '59A	70	70	70
2	Nor Am L&P 5s '35	57	57	57
7	Nor Oh P&L 5½s '51	90¼	89⅞	90¼
1	Nor State Pw 4½s'61	83¼	83¼	83¼
7	Ohio Pow 5s '52B	90½	89¾	90½
2	Pac G&E 4½s '60F	87¼	87	87
3	Pac P&L 5s '55	62¼	61½	61½
5	PacWestOil 6½s '43	58¼	58¼	58¼
1	Penn El 4s '71F	68	68	68
3	Peo G&L 4½s '353	80	80	80
5	Procter&G 4½s '47	100	100	100
4	PubSvcNJ 4½s '80E	71	71	17
4	PubSvcSub 5½s '49A	57	55½	55½
1	SalmRivPw 5s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	SEP&L 6s2025Axw	62	62	62
2	ShawW&P 4½s'70D	64¾	64¾	64¾
1	So Cal Ed 5s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2	StandG&E 6s'35	41	41	41
7	StandG&E 6s'51	39	38¾	39
3	Std P&Lt 6s '57	36	35¾	36
2	Superpow Ill 4½s '68	62½	62½	62½
2	SyracuseLt 5s'57B	96½	96½	96½
2	TexElSvc 5s'60	75½	75½	75½
1	Tex P&Lt 5s '37	95	95	95
2	Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	91½	91¼	91½
2	Un Lt&Rys 5½s '52	40	40	40
1	US Rub 6½s '34	42	42	42
30	Utica G&E 5s'52 E	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
2	WestTexUtil5s'57A	37½	37½	37½
5	Wisc P&L 5s'58F	74	74	74

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Cet Bk Ger 6s'51B	35	35	35
1	ErconleME6½'53Aww	47½	47½	47½
1	Europ Mtg 7s'67C	28½	28½	28½
5	FinlandRMBk6s'61	33	33	33
4	Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	29	28	28
1	Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	27¼	27¼	27¼
3	Hung-It-Bk7½s'63AC	35	35	35
10	Isarco Hyd El 7s'52	50	50	50
4	ItSupPow 6s '63A xw	28	28	28
7	RuhrGas 6½s '53A	30½	30½	30½
1	Saarbrueck 7s '35	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	SaxonPbWks 5s '32	44¼	44¼	44¼
7	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	26¼	26¼	26¼
1	Terni Elec 6½s '53	53½	53½	53½

† Actual sales. XD Ex-dividend. EX First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. ER Ex-rights. a plus extra or extras. b Including extra or extras. d Payable in scrip. e Paid last year. f Payable in stock. g Paid so far this year. h Cash or stock.

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—A slight bulge in prices at the opening today was followed by declines in cotton under comparatively small offerings. October contracts sold off from 5.89 to 5.73, with the mid-afternoon market quiet and barely steady at net declines of 10 to 16 points.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73⅞; De Beers 3⅝ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was ½ per cent; discount rates: Short bills ¾@⅞; 3-month bills 11/16@⅞ per cent.

Small Holders Of Securities Show Increase

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Figures made available today show that despite the bear market in security prices, the total number of small investors has substantially increased.

A study of 48 representative American corporations, made by De Coppet & Doremus, New York Stock Exchange firm, shows that 2,257,637, or 88 per cent of a total of 2,565,250 of the companies' common stockholders own odd lots. Odd lots are less than 100 shares accepted as the trading unit in stock exchange transactions.

At the end of 1929, the survey shows, the same corporations had 1,571,863 odd-lot holders. In the two-year period, ended last Dec. 31, their number increased by 685,774, or 44 per cent. In the like period, the number of holders of 100 shares or more increased 67,915, or 28 per cent.

"One of the interesting features of the compilation is the fact that the percentages of odd-lot holders to the total number of holders are among the highest for five of the largest corporations," said the report. "Of these, as of Dec. 31, 1931, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. leads with 95 per cent, showing 612,253 holders of odd-lots out of the total number of 644,903 holders of its capital stock."

The General Motors Corp. reported that 93 per cent of its total stockholders were of the odd-lot classification; United States Steel Corp., 92 per cent; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 88 per cent and the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, 82 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 16	Last July 15
1662	Am T&T	74¼	72½	72⅝	74
8	Bos & Alb	72	72	72	70
	B&M D sta	10	10	•10	19
20	B&M pr pf	16½	16½	16½	..
5	Bos Prov	115	115	115	..
100	E G&Fuel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
5	E G&P pf	39½	39½	39½	..
15	Economy	19	19	19	..
96	Edison Elec	141	137¾	137¾	140
85	First Nat S	40¼	40	40	..
10	Hygrade	13	13	13	13
10	Mergenthal	20	20	20	20
20	Mohawk	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
40	Nash	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
37	NE Tel	68½	68	68½	69
60	Stone Web	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
58	Swift Inter	20¼	19½	19½	..
40	Swift & Co	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½
141	Torrington	25	24	24	25
143	Uni Shoe	27	26¾	26⅞	27
30	War Bros	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Easy; leaders sag on profit-taking.

Bonds: Steady; United States Treasurys buoyant.

Curb: Irregular: changes narrow.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; sterling firm.

Cotton: Lower easy stock market; local selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; excellent weather all belts, no export interest.

Corn; Easy: liquidation September and December; larger country offerings.

Cattle: Quiet and steady to lower.

Hogs: Very slow and mostly lower.

FOREIGN

LONDON—Trading on the stock exchange was quiet with small irregular movements, foreign issues and industrials being weak in the morning. There was a fair recovery later in Paris favorites and gilt edged securities with the closing quiet.

PARIS—Prices on the Bourse were stimulated by the excellent tendency in New York and strength in French rentes. Indications were that the market would take calmly the announcement of the probable conversion of war loans. Opening quotations were higher and well maintained by generous demands.

BERLIN—Prices opened weak on the Boerse as a result of political clashes at Altona and other points, but recovered somewhat toward the close.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.44⅝	.44¾	.44¼	.44½	
September	.47	.47¼	.46⅝	.47	
December	.50¼	.50½	.49⅞	.50¼	— ⅛
Corn					
July	.31½	.31⅝	.39¾	.31b	— ½
September	.33⅝	.33¼	.31¾	.32	— 1
December	.33¼	.33⅜	.31⅝	.32	—1⅛
Oats					
July	.18⅜	.18½	.18¼	.18¼b	— ⅜
September	.19	.19	.18⅝	.18¾	— ⅜
December	.21¼	.21⅜	.20⅞	.21⅛a	— ⅜
Lard					
July	5.12a	5.15	5.10	5.10a	—.05
September	5.02b	5.02	4.95	5.00a	—.02
January	4.62a	4.62	4.57	4.57a	—.05

a—Asked. b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.53⅜	.53	.53⅛b	— ⅛
October	.56¼	.56	.56	— ⅛
December	.57½	.57¼	.57⅜	+ ⅛

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.39¼	.39	.39¼	— ¼
September	.41⅛	.40¾	.41	+ ⅛
December	.43⅞	.43⅝	.43¾	+ ⅛

DIVIDENDS

Liquid Carbonic Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Railway & Light Securities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 18.

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12½ on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 30.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 18—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 18	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat 2 red	$.57⅞	$.61⅛	$.69
Corn 2 yellow	.47⅞	.44⅛	.75¾
Oats 2 white	.30	.30⅝	.38¾
Flour	4.00	4.10	4.35
Beef family	13.00	13.00	13.00
Pork	20.25	19.25	23.00
Lard	.0500	.0580	.0855
Cotton mid up	.0585	.0585	.0930
Zinc	.0255	.0260	.0390
Iron	14.34	14.34	17.01
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.0544	.0537½	.08
Tin	.21[illegible]	.2125	.2360
Rubber	.02[illegible]	.02⅞	.0637½
Sugar	.0415	.0400	.0465
Lead	.0270	.0275	.0440
Print cloth	.03⅝	.02⅝	.0387½

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT $9500

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—A New York Cotton Exchange membership was sold for $9500, unchanged from the previous transaction.

LEATHER MART BUYING SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Steadiness of Quotations Is Feature of Trade—Sales Increase

General conditions in the leather market are showing a steadily improved trend. Daily sales are sizable, forming an aggregate that prevents accumulations of the popular types.

The feature of the market is the steadiness of quotations. Sole leather is moving along on an even price keel.

Car lots of oak bends are listed at 26-24c; oak backs are 28c down. Finders bends, X grade are 42c.

A quiet spell hung over the Boston oak offal market throughout the week. Prices still rule low. Rough double shoulders are selling at 21-20c. Single shoulders are 16-14c. Bellies, belting butt trim sell at 12-10c. The back trim varietiy is 10-9c. Untrimmed heads are 9-7c.

The demand for union sole leather seems to have been stimulated by the late sales of ladies turned footwear. Packer steer backs, medium and light selections, are selling at 26c down. No 3 country hide bends are 23c.

Dealers in the eastern districts report an active demand for all types of union offal, with the exception of light weight bellies. Prime makes of bellies are obtainable at 10c.

Calfskin tanners report buyers displaying an active interest. Chrome tanned black skins, plump weights, a type quite popular at present, sell at 28-24c. Mediums are 24-20c. A prime third sells at 20-16c. The demand for women's weights is improving. Grades at 18-16c and 14-12c are quite active. Suede is also selling well.

Tanners of side upper leather are well sold up on the lower grades, while the mediums are relatively so. Late quotations on side leather adaptable to men's street Oxfords, extreme measurement, black and tans, are listed in the B grade at 16-14 cents, the C grade at 14-12 cents and D's at 11-10 cents. Blocks of lower grades, large measurement, are at times obtainable at 9-8 cents.

Sellers of shoe split report that the demand has increased fourfold, but prices remain unchanged. Suede split participates in the late demands for suede footwear, prices ranging from 9 cents down to 7 cents. The call for lining split has improved, fair sized lots depending on quality moving at 6-4 cents. Soft sole split is selling at a range of 6-5 cents. Gusset split sells at 3-2 cents.

There is an interest displayed in the better selections of patent leather although no sizable lots have yet been booked. This type in the B grade is offered at 26-24c and the C grade at 22-20c.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2¼	2¼	1¾
Bar silver	26⅞c	26⅞c	28c
Time loans—60 to 90 days.	1½	1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months.	1½	1½	1¼@1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	1½%
Short bills	¾@ ⅞	¾@ ⅞	2¼@2⅛
3 mos bills	⅞@ 11/16	⅞@ 11/16	
Bar gold	116s	116s 1d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	17d	17 1/16d	13⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	8½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	5	Vienna	7
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling Demand	$3.54¾	$3.54⅜	$4.8665
Cables	3.54⅞	3.54½	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅞	.0391⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1389	.139
Italy—lira	.0511	.0511½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2373	.2372	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0291½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1920	.1925	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0160	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4024	.4024	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1765	.1763	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125		.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0801	.0802	.193
Sweden—krona	.1820	.1820	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946	.1945	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2325	*
Shanghai—tael	.2975	.3000	*
India—rupee	.2675	.2675	.3650
Japan—yen	.2737½	.2787½	.4984
Java—florin	.4005	.4012	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4137½	.4137½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0760	.0765	.1196
Chile—peso	.0612	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4735	.4785	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8650	.8687½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4926	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

MALAYAN RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON, July 18—Official announcement disclosed that due to cumulative errors in returns furnished by Malayan rubber dealers over a considerable period estimated stocks, dry weight, at Singapore, Penang and other points June 30 actually totalled 23,331 tons instead of 41,500 previously announced. Port stocks are unchanged at 5340 tons.

RUSSIAN SOWING DISAPPOINTING

MOSCOW, July 18—Spring sowing ended with nearly 1,000,000 acres less than last year under cultivation and nearly 15,000,000 below the program. Area shown July 1 was 241,690,500 acres, compared with 242,580,500 last year and 255,875,000 planned. Failure was blamed on poor showing of Ukraine, where drought last year caused a great loss of crops and seed.

SHARP RISE IN OPERATIONS OF STEEL INDUSTRY

Present Pace of 16 P. C. Natural Rebound From Holiday Letdown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Operations in the steel industry have been recovering rapidly, the present pace being 16 per cent of capacity compared with 11 or 12 per cent at the recent low.

The present pace is the average rate during. The gain was a natural rebound from the low point surrounding the Independence Day holiday.

There are few prospects to insure much higher operations over the next few weeks. In fact, the conservative opinion is that no improvement will be discernible until fall.

It is predicted that automobile production in July will be under 160,000 cars and trucks compared with 190,000 during June. Steel orders from the automobile makers are falling off appreciably. The Ford Motor Company has been in the market for 1,700 tons of ferroalloys which are to be used in Ford's own steel making plants.

Awards of and inquiries for fabricated structural steel have fallen considerably under the totals for June which had been the best since October. However there are two unusually good prospects aggregating nearly 40,000 tons for two railroads. The New York Central is to build a viaduct on the west side, New York, while the Long Island Railroad is to provide grade crossing elimination at Far Rockaway, L. I.

Steel Plates Improve

Prospects in steel plates are somewhat better. The Government has awarded to Babcock & Wilcox the contract for fabricating steel pipe which is to be used as outlets for the Hoover Dam, requiring nearly 50,000 tons of steel plates which are to be manufactured by the Illinois Steel Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The Phillips Petroleum Co. has ordered 2000 tons of plates for use in Texas.

A constructive development has been the reopening of several cement plants. Many of these are subsidiary companies of steel companies, blast furnace slag being an important component of the raw materials which enter cement manufacture. This increase in cement manufacture implies increasing building operations, that is, road building, housing construction and general engineering enterprises. Moreover with the cement goes a certain quantity of steel reinforcing bars and mesh.

Tin Plate Operations

Tin plate operations, which had been at 55 per cent of capacity late in June, have declined to 45 per cent. This continues, however, the most active producing branch of the industry. Production has taken on a little activity in virtually every section of the country.

The pig iron market continues very dull. Sales in the New York district are averaging 1000 tons weekly, but sales of the last week were probably somewhat under that figure. Prices are unchanged.

Prices of iron and steel scrap continue at all-time new lows but prices have not receded further, partly because there is no profit in handling this material at current quotations.

Trends among the non-ferrous metals have been mixed. Silver and tin have been strong, but other metals weak.

Metal Trends Are Mixed

Lead has declined to new low levels for the last 40 years, selling at 2.70c a pound, New York, and 2.55c East St. Louis, a complete decline of $6 a ton from the long-stabilized quotation.

Zinc has declined to 2½c a pound, East St. Louis, which is still $4 a ton above the year's low. However, zinc ore has declined sharply to $16 a ton in the tri-state district.

Copper is selling freely at 5¼c a pound compared with 5⅜c a week ago. In the European market copper has reached all-time new lows. The Japanese producers have been selling as low as 4¾c a pound, delivered in Europe. American copper producers have lost their export market for the time being at least.

There is a growing opinion, however, to the effect that prices of the non-ferrous metals are at bottom. Commodity prices in general have been advancing 5½ per cent during the last six weeks and the metal producers feel that metals cannot lag behind very much longer.

Among the minor metals quicksilver has shown the most change, selling at $54 a flask of 76 pounds, the lowest quotation of the century.

EASTERN GAS & FUEL EARNS 83C A SHARE

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, total income of $13,858,326 available for depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, federal taxes and dividends.

After all charges the net income (exclusive of all inter-company profits) amounted to $5,235,226. After provision of $1,102,651 for 4½% prior preference dividends and $2,472,733 for 6 per cent preferred dividends, the surplus was $1,659,842, or 83 cents a share on 1,987,676 common shares.

In the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, the surplus was $1,622,385, or 81 cents a share.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE

BERLIN, July 18—German exports during June totaled 454,000,000 marks and imports 364,000,000 marks, leaving a surplus of exports of 90,000,000 marks. This compares with May foreign trade figures of 447,000,000 marks in exports and 351,000,000 marks in imports. During the first half of 1932 export surplus totaled 602,000,000 marks, compared with 961,000,000 in the like period in 1931.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

WASHINGTON, July 18—Chicago & Northwestern Railway reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for May a deficit after taxes and charges of $1,671,767, compared with a deficit of $726,100 in May, 1931. For the first five months the deficit was $5,970,389, compared with a deficit of $2,920,700 in corresponding period of 1931.

BALTIMORE & OHIO DEFICIT

WASHINGTON, July 18—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for May a deficit after taxes and charges of $1,076,159, compared with a surplus of $586,538 in May, 1931. For the first five months the deficit was $4,717,415, compared with a deficit of $1,289,061 in the corresponding period of 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	47¼	47¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	12⅞	12¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	6¼	5⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	70	70
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	27	26
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67⅝	67½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	65½	65½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80¾	80½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	99¼	94
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100½	100⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94⅛	94¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	94¼	93¾
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅛	101
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	74	73
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	5	5
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	16	16
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63½	62¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85	84
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79¾	79¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	70	70
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	44¾	44¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	30¼	30¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	38¾	37¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20½	20
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	29	29
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	61⅝	61⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	80⅞	79½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	33⅝	33
Bangor & &Aroos 4s '51	60¼	60¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101⅝	101⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101⅜	101
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	53	52¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	58	58
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	101⅞	101⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	81	80¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94	94
Bush Term con 5s '55	30	30
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79⅜	79⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	79½	78¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85⅛	84⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	97	97
Can North deb 7s '40	97¾	97⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	64½	64
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	12½	11½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70½	70
Ches Corp 5s '47	39¼	39
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	71¼	71¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	41¼	41¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	85½	85½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	8	7½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	36⅛	36⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¼	4¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	20	20
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	50	50
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10½	10
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18⅞	18½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29¾	29½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	29¼	29¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12½	12¼
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	16	16
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	93	93
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	63	63
Chile Copper 5s '47	23	23
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	65	65
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	36	35⅞
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5s '73	61¾	61¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	71	69⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	70⅛	70
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	92	92
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87	87
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¾	90¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101⅛	100⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	2
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20½	20½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	74⅞	74½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	39¾	39¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	7¾	7
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	12⅞	12⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91½	91½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	101⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99⅞	99⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99¼	99¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	68	67
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	98	97½
East Tenn & Va 5s '56	72	72
Erie RR cv 4sA '43	24	24
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	23¾	23¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	19	18½
Erie RR gen lien	41½	41½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18¾	18¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	66⅝	64
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30⅛	30
Fonda Johns & Co 4½s	6	6
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	100
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	50	50
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	35¾	35¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	66¼	65¾
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	77	77
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95¼	95⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97	97
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	43⅜	42⅛
Great Northern 5s '79 C	47¼	45
Great Northern 7s '36 A	59⅜	59
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	26	26
Gulf State Steels 5½s '42	32	32
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46	46
Hudson Coal 5s '62	31	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	39¼	39
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	71½	71
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101⅝	101⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	22½	21
Ill Central 6½s '36	45	45
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	25	25
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '64	27	27
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97¼	97
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	24	23¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	39	39
Inter Mach 5s cv rcts '41	4⅞	4
Inter Match Corpj 5s '47	4¾	4⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	44½	44
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	44½	44
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	23	22
Inter Rop Tran 7s '32	69	68¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	46¼	46
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18⅞	18¾
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	21	21
Int Paper 6s '55	11½	11½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	37½	36
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	22	22
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	24½	23¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	27	26¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	27¼	26¾
Kendall Co 5½s 'ww '48	43¼	43
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	93
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	55	55
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	37⅝	37½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83¼	83¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	26	26
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	51	50
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	78	76½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	46⅞	45
Laclede Gas 5½s D	45	45
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40	40
Loew's Inc 6s '41	71	71
Long Island rfg 4s '49	74½	74½
Louis Arkansas s '69	25⅞	25⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97¼	96¾
L&N uni 4s '40	77¾	77¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	77¼	75
Metro Water 5½s '50	59	59
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	80¼	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	78⅛	77¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	40¾	40¾
Min StL& SSM 5s gtd	40	40
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	38½	38½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	46	46
Mo Pacific gen 4s 75	11¼	11
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24	24
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24	23½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	24½	24½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	24⅛	24⅛
Mo Pac 5s I '81	24½	24
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8¾	8¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	2¾	2¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	75⅞	75⅞
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	80⅜	80⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	80¾	80
Nat Steel 6s	66¼	65½
N J Power & Lt 4½s '60	80	79
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60	60
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	20	20
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71⅜	71⅜
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	61	61
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	64	64
NYC&HR 4½s C	36½	36½
NYC&HR 4½s C	36½	36½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	50	50
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	73	72
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17	16¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	41	40
NY Edison 5s C '51	101½	101¼
NY Edison 5s '44 B	103¼	103¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110⅛	110
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94¾	94⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104	104
NY NH&H 4½s '67	52¼	52
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	67	67
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47½	47½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95	95
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	91¼	91¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	38½	38½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	39	39
Niag Share 5½s '50	44	43½
Norf & Southern 5s '41	14½	13⅛
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5	5
Norf & W con 4s '96	86	86
North Am Co 5s '61	68	67½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	69	67½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95	95
Nor Pacific 3s reg	56	56
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58½	58
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	79	79
Nor Pacific 4 ½sA 2047	54	54
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	60½	59½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	95⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	87⅛	87
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	90	89½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72	72
Otis Steel 6s '41	15¾	15¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101¼	101
Pac Pub Serv 5s	94	94
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14	14
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18½	18½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	4⅜	4⅜
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83	82½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	47	46¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	68	68
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	65¾	65¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	75¼	75¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	89	88
Pere Marquette 5s '56	38½	38
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	59¼	58¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79	78¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90½	90⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100	99¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	53	53
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	34½	34½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	90¼	90⅛
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	45⅞	45⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21⅝	20½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	101	101
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96½	96½
Pure Oil 5½s 40	61	60½
Purity Baking 5s '48	51⅞	51⅞
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75	74¾
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	41	41
Rio G & W col 4s '49	34	34
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	25	25
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11¼	11¼
St Louis & SR 4½s '78	10⅛	9¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12	11
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	57½	57½
StP &KCSY 4½s '41	29	29
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	50	50
Seabd AL con 6s '45	2¼	2¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	25⅛	25⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72⅞	72⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	70	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	70½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	84¼	84¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86⅞	86
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	60	60
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¾	100⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	34	34
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	33¼	32½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	52½	52½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17½	17⅜
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	23	22⅝
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	13½	13
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89⅜	89½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	70	70
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	56⅛	56⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	81	80½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44½	44½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24¼	23½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	41¼	41¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	72	72
Union Pacific 4½s '67	77⅞	77⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	32	32
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	56½	56½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	67½	67¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	18½	18
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20¼	20
Vanadium 5s '41	38	38
Virginia Ry 5s '62	79⅛	79
Vir El Power 5½s	93	93
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	56	56
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	13½	13½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	99¼	99¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	15¾	15¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	26½	26½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	94¼	95
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33¾	32
Western Union 5s '51	48	47¾
Western Union 6½s '36	60	59½
Western Union 5s '60	48¼	48¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	39	39
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	45¾	45¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101⅛	101⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	71	70½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '36	55	55

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul18	Last Jul16
3½s '47	101.9	101.3	101.3	101.3
1st con 4½s '47	101.27	101.21	101.23	101.22
4th 4¼s '38	02.22	102.19	192.20	192.19
US 3s '55	95.21	94.16	94.30	93.8
US 3⅛s '49	96.21	95.22	95.30	94.6
US 3⅜s '43 March	99.24	99	99.24	98.12
US 3⅜s '43 June	99.22	99.8	99.22	98.25
US 3⅜s '47	99.10	99.2	99.10	98.10
US 9¾s '56	100.28	100.21	100.22	100.20
US 4s '54	102.23	102.20	102.22	102.9
US 4¼s '54	106	105.26	105.30	105.20

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	10	18½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7¼	7¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	7¼	7¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	9½	9½
Antioquia III 7s '57	7¼	7¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	4	43
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	44	43
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44	43¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	43½	43
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44	42½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44	41¾
Argentine Goc 6s '57 A	44⅛	43
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43	43
Australia 4½s '56	66	64½
Australia 5s '55	71¼	70
Australia 5s '57	71	70
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	41	41
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90⅝	90⅜
Austria Hydro 6½s	29	28½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	26	26
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	34	34
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	84½	84½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93½	93
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	97½	97
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103½	101¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102	101½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	25	25
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	29¾	29¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41	40¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	41⅛	40½
Berlin Elec(City) 6½s '51	29¾	29⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35½	35½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	13½	13
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '69	4⅛	4⅛
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	4⅛	4⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Brail (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brail 6½s '26-'57	20¼	20¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	18⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20¾	20⅝
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	33	33
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	26
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	39⅝	39⅝
Bulgaria 7s '67	21	21
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27	27
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95	94⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80½	80¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94⅛	94
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	8	7¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	16	16
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	8¾	8¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7⅞	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8⅛	8⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7	7
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	27	27
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	31⅛	31⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	25¼	25
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	65	65
Sordoba (City) 7s '57	19	19
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	33	31½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	72⅛	72⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37⅝	37⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10	8⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	67	66¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	75	75
Denmark (King) 6s '42	80	80
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	79¼	79¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	44	42
Dresden 7s '45	46	46
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50	48¾
Dutch EI 6s '47	97	97
Dutch EI sf ½s '62	94½	93½
Finland 5½s '58	47⅛	47⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	112⅛	112⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119	118
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	39	39
German 7s '49	69½	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	42	41¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	39¾	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	39⅞	38¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	47	46¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	24	24
Germ El Pow '53	38	37
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38	36
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	33½	33
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	35⅛	35⅛
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	42	42
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	43½	42¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	31	31
Hamburg 6s '46	34½	34
Harpen 6s '49 ww	42	42
Irish Free State 5s '60	76¼	76¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	90¼	90
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	67½	66⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	18¾	18¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	10½	10½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Medellin 6½s '54	10	10
Milan (City) 6½s '52	69¾	69¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	124	124
New South Wales 5s '57	67	67
New South Wales 5s '58	68¼	66
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105
Norway (King) 5½s '65	72⅜	72¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	77	77
Norway (King) 6s '44	78	76¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	28½	28½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	52½	51
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	42	42
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅝	103⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	103¼	103¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5	5
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	46	45⅞
Prague (City) 7½s '52	87	87
Prussia 6½s '51	31⅞	31
Prussia 6s '52	31⅝	29⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41	87¾	87¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	45	45
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	39¼	38½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	39⅛	38½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	25½	25½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	32⅞	32
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	6½	6½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8½	7
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	8½	8½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	74	74
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	81⅝	81
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	39½	38
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58	58
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	34⅝	34⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	39	38⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	32¼	32¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	41½	41½
Siemens 7s '35	62	59½
Silesia A M	24	24
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	36	36
Sydney 5½s '55	61	61
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	90	89½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	48	48
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38½	38½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	51½	51½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅛	104
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	24½	24½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	26	26
Unterelbe 6s '53	35	33½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	26	26
Uuruguay (Rep) 6s '60	27	27
Vienna 6s '52	51	51
Westphalia El 6s '53	23¼	22⅝
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	47¾	47¾

ATCHISON MAY NET LOSS

NEW YORK, July 18—Atchison May net loss was $886,290, compared with a net loss of $118,863 in May, 1931.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms $45 to $50; references 454 Huntington Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 63 Brattle St. and 6 Dana St.—Heated apartments for rent. Apply to Superintendent on Premises or RUSSELL R. CAMERON, 36 Brattle St. Univ. 6760.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Will rent my desirable furnished apartment for Aug.; 3 large rooms, dinette, electric refrigerator, etc.; on pork, nr. station. $60. Write Apt. 401, 30 Lenox Ave.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 149 West 10th St.—One-room apartment, 1 flight up, fireplace; reasonable rent. Stuyvesant 9-7740.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, 1-room apartment in Northwest section; light, airy, quiet. Telephone Adams 1194.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St. New York City En. 2-7133

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN

ROCK HILL, N. Y.—12th season; come up in the mountains, enjoy the abundance of beautiful lakes, trees, flowers and fresh air; comfortable beds, good food, restful atmosphere; $18 per week; all modern conveniences; bus from New York. MRS. E. E. AVERY.

WESTPORT, CONN., HIDDEN DOOR FARM—Quiet farmhouse; cottage; high standard, reasonable.

HOUSES TO LET

BOSTON—Sublet 6-room single house, furnished; centrally located; garden. Ken. 4033 or Box B-50 The Christian Science Monitor Boston

INSTRUCTION

OPPORTUNITY two or three cultured American women to study classics to become Art Hostesses. Write Box B24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

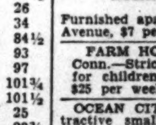
PAYING GUESTS

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privilege, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia; a good investment; farms, orchards, estates, summer and winter homes. Locate in the garden spot of the Mother State.
F. JOHN ELLSWORTH
Real Estate and Investments
WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

IN PALISADE, N. J.—Charming yellow stucco home; plot 70x166; 7 rooms, quietly and tastefully decorated; highly restricted neighborhood; 2-car garage; price $14,000. Tel. Cliffside 6-3576.


SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

RESORTS

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
THE BRANDON
Furnished apartment kitchenette, 65 Bay View Avenue, $7 per week and up, Mrs. A. Buckhoff.

FARM HOUSE INN, Groton Long Point, Conn.—Strictly home cooking; safe beach for children; can accommodate 10; terms $25 per week.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front new, attractive small apartments and guest rooms; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 4th at Beach. Phone.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, private family, suitable for study, nr. church. MRS. PRINGLE 120 Hemenway St., Com. 4784.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Well-furnished, desirable room; single house, well located; breakfast; garage if desired. 463 Broadview Terrace. Phone 5-5778.

NEW YORK CITY, 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Square—Attractive, comfortable rooms for ladies. Stuyvesant 9-7740.

N. Y. C. 255 West 90th (4ON) Light, airy, single, with bath; also large front room for two; reasonable.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tourists; refined, quiet home; central. 1314 Rhode Island Avenue N. W. Tel. Decatur 0278; garage. Cut ad out.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-1, Pitchburg, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE SALESLADIES
Sell guaranteed hosiery lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; no capital needed; biggest commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

WESTINGHOUSE LOSS IN SECOND QUARTER

NEW YORK, July 18—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $1,881,979 after depreciation, employees' service annuities, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,320,148 the preceding quarter and net profit of $926,604, or 33 cents a share, par $50, on 2,586,341 common shares in June quarter last year after preferred dividend requirements. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $3,202,127 after charges and taxes, compared with a net loss of $1,959,341 in the first half of 1931.

Current assets June 30 were $94,024,736 and current liabilities $5,780,668, compared with current assets of $105,022,447 and current liabilities of $12,110,379 June 30, 1931. The company has outstanding no bank loans, no notes and no bonds.

Orders received in the quarter ended June 30 were $20,343,216, compared with $20,388,658 the preceding quarter, a total of $40,731,874 for the six months.

Sales billed in the second quarter were $21,014,770, compared with $20,377,948 the first quarter, making $41,392,718 in the six months.

CENTURY SHARES TRUST

Century Shares Trust reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $51,201 to cover the Aug. 1 dividend aggregating $50,204. On June 30, securities which cost $3,924,307 had a market value of $924,639. Cash and Treasury certificates aggregated $337,185. Loss on securities sold during the first half year amounted to $1,671,224. Liquidating value of the participating shares on June 30 after allowing for the Aug. 1 dividend was $10.77 a share, compared with $17 a share on Dec. 31, 1931.

WOOL AUCTION ACTIVE

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—A good selection of crossbreds was offered at the wool auction today while merinos were in moderate supply. Prices were fully maintained, although withdrawals were frequent among scoured merinos on firm limits. There were 7562 bales offered of which 5930 were sold.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE graduate doing post graduate work in Harvard desires tutoring this summer; terms reasonable. Charles H. Farley, 13 Milk St. Portland Me.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nursery governess, hourly, weekly; in or out of town; also visiting or children cared for in groups; excellent care given. University 4-1032, N. Y. C.

RESPONSIBLE woman desires position as housekeeper; can manage servants, efficient cook, drives car, lived abroad, references. Room 111, 34 East Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker; high school and normal school graduate; 2 years business experience; Philadelphia. Tel. Waverly 6850.

SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD, MASS., Onset—On waterfront; weekly guests and tourists; rates very reasonable. Write Box 44, Point Independence, Mass. Tel. 373-M.

DUNBARTON, N. H., 7 Miles from Concord—Quiet country home, good table, for 3 or 4 vacationists. MRS. HENRY WHIPPLE, Route 2, Tel. 312.

SUMMER HOMES

COTUIT, MASS.
For Rent
Summer home situated on water, overlooking Vineyard Sound; house well equipped and in fine condition; two-car garage with chauffeur quarters and tennis court; grounds well developed. WILLARD WELSH REALTY CO., 209 Washington Street, Boston. Tel Lafayette 7152.

CRANBERRY LAKE, N. J. (Lack. R. R.), Motor Highway 31—Bungalows for rent and sale; greatly reduced prices summer and fall; restricted club colony; ideal for recreation, rest and study. H. A. SPRINGER at Lake or 413 Wiss Bldg., Newark, N. J.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
Charming, secluded cottage at Chocorua, N. H., 10 rooms, bath, downstairs lavatory, 44-foot living room, fireplace, wide piazzas, 2-car garage, lake and mountain view; boat and boathouse at lake. To appreciative family, for long season, about one-half usual rental. Tel. West Newton 1760 or write S. K. WAINWRIGHT, 17 Winthrop St., West Newton, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

PENACOOK, N. H.—For sale, 2 cottages on the Contoocook River; one 2 rooms and one of 7, screened porches and garages. L. G. HOLMES, 17 Fowler St.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

MEGARY'S
SIXTH AND TATNALL STREETS
exclusive Wilmington agents for
WHITTALL RUGS
including the famous
ANGLO-PERSIANS
FURNITURE . . DRAPERIES . . CHINA

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market St., Wilmington, Del

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
WILMINGTON, Del.

BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and STATIONERY
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

5010 CONN. AVE. Phone Cleve. 0535
Chevy Chase, D. C.
"PARKWAY"
Cleaners and Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
Service to Your Home.

"Satisfied Customers Our Aim"
I. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Kwick Way Valve Service and Accurometer Wheel and Axle Aligning.
2303 14TH STREET, N. W.
FIDELITY GARAGE, ADAMS 4549

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
BOUQUET SHOP
732 SEVENTEENTH ST. N. W.
Phone District 6525 Delivery

GEORGE R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St., N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone District 7014

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York Shoe Repairing and Remodeling
735 13th St., N. W. Ph. District 6273
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad-fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

MULTIGRAPHING—MIMEOGRAPHING
TYPING—ADDRESSING—MAILING
ADDRESSOGRAPH PLATES
LET-O-RITER
ISABEL M. PETERSON
402 Insurance Bldg.—907 15th St. Natl. 4067

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

McPherson's
11 E. Baltimore St.
Baltimore
Plaza 0735
Haberdashers and Shirtmakers Since 1862
"THE STORE OF STANDARD VALUES"

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Crutchfield
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Delivery or Cash and Carry Service
PHONE 504-664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
BY-THE-SEA SHOP
ON FIRST FLOOR
Everything new and smart for sand and sea

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
2605 WASHINGTON AVE.
Special Offering
BALTIMORE ROSE SILVER

FALCONER'S
We handle a complete line of Clapp's baby soup and strained vegetables

NORFOLK

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OPP. FLATIRON BLDG.

THE RAGGED ROBIN COFFEE SHOP
"DISTINCTIVELY DIFFERENT"
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner
Open Sundays from 5:30 until 8 in the evening.
112 W. FREEMASON STREET

Wm. J. Newton
FLORISTS
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

EWARTS CAFETERIA
112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

EMILY-GAY SHOP
GRACE ST., bet. 3rd and 4th
ATTRACTIVE DRESSES *and* SPORTS WEAR
Moderately Priced ($12 up)
Dial 33755

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

F. F. APT
FLORIST
218 N. Second
Dial 3-9075
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2700
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A3 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.409
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 2-2443
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 1183
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 2810
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 1699

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

(Continued)

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

A SERVICE
to Fit Every Need
Dial 3-9157
ROYAL LAUNDRY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Dial 2-1671

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
117 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts
RICHMOND VA.

ROANOKE

Hancock-Clay Company
JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
"The best place to shop after all"
Most people are aware of the fact that Hancock-Clay extra quality adds nothing to the price.

McPhee Motor Company
Incorporated
Ford
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

B. FORMAN SONS
418 So. Jefferson St.
Boxley Building
Correct Dress for Women

Caldwell Sites Company
Booksellers, Stationers, Office Outfitters and Exclusive Dealers for Leonard Electric Refrigeration.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Phone 23-733
MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDY SHOP
HOME-MADE CANDIES
GIFTS—NOVELTIES
CHAS. H. KAUTZ, Manager
911 QUARRIER STREET

WAGNER'S
Fresh Peach Ice Cream
Homemade Candies, Sandwiches
A. J. Casper, Mgr.
1015 QUARRIER ST. Phone 24-825

CLARKSBURG

THE PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
Get Better Acquainted with the Parsons-Souders Men's Store

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl-Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

Local Classified Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ART

JAMES ARMSTRONG, 76 Cambridge St., London, S. W. 1
Expert restoration of pictures, works of art.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AT 17 COURTFIELD GARDENS, LONDON, S. W. 5—A house recommended for homelike comfort and good food; beautifully furnished; bed-sitting rooms; terms moderate. Apply MISS ST. CLAIR, Tel. Frobisher 4953.

LADIES visiting London find excellent accommodation in small club; central tubes; bed, breakfast and dinner 6/6; American recommendation. 17 Collingham Place, S. W. 5 Frobisher 3145.

LONDON, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Park 4514. 11 Clanricarde Gardens—Partial board from £2.2.0.; bed and breakfast 5/6; quiet house and road; central.

EARLSFIELD HOUSE
31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms), gas fires & rings, constant hot water good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE. Frobisher 3357.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, comfortable, good table, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6. Park 6751.

30 FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W. 3 Phone Hampstead 3157 Exceptionally comfortable board residence in well appointed house; excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water; personal supervision; best part of Hampstead. terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

LONDON Hyde Park, W. 2—Guest house for ladies; bed & breakfast from £1; other meals arranged. 72 Oxford Terrace. Tel. Padd. 7732.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

Local Classified Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE CHILDREN'S HOME
Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 12 Wimbledon Hill London S W 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

LONDON, BAYSWATER—English home with English conversation for students perfecting their English; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-90, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with experienced care. Write or phone THE MISSES BRANFORD & ARMSTRONG 119 Lansdowne Rd., W 11 Park 3140

CONFECTIONERY

YE OLDE ENGLISH ROSE, 6 Holland St., Kensington, W 8—Luncheons, Teas, Home-made Cakes, Jams, Confectionery, etc.

COOKERY LESSONS

COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method. Box M-1055, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU
Governesses, Secretaries, Tutors, Escorts, Children's Nurses, Domestics of every kind. Each individual's needs carefully studied.
16 Fulham Road, S. W. 3. Kensington 3836
Buses 14, 96 to Queens Elm.

FARM PRODUCE

EGGS guaranteed new laid, and fresh country produce supplied direct from English farms; deliveries in N. W. & W. London. BRISTOWE, Huron, Bovingdon, Boxmoor, Herts.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—3 self-contained flats in 1 house; ground floor, well-furnished large sittingroom-bedroom, kitchenette, geyser and bath, own meters, 30/- a week; second floor, 5 unfurnished rooms with bath and all conveniences, both immediate possession, rent £100; also top flat, 5 rooms unfurnished to become vacant September, rent £100; garage for 2 cars; Christian Scientists preferred; close to 2 Christian Science churches. MRS. BIRD, 12 Bassett Road, London, W. 10.

LONDON, 13, Ennismore Gardens, S. W. 7—Unfurnished 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, usual offices, constant hot water, £376 p. a. including porter; available now, 2 years remainder lease, with option of renewal. Tel. Kensington 4483.

LONDON, Close to Kensington Gardens—Unfurnished service suite, bathroom same floor; £145 per annum. VAUGHAN, 9 Vicarage Gate, Kensington. Park 8203.

LONDON, GOLDERS GREEN—Flat, self-contained, 5 good rooms, bath (lavatory separate), geyser, phone; unfurnished or furnished; moderate rental; good locality off Finchley Rd. GIBB, 11 Clifton Gardens, N. W. 11.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON—Self-contained flat wanted September: 3 rooms, bath and kitchen; districts W. 2, 8, 11 or S. W. 1, 3, 5, 7. Box M-2016, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GROCERIES

QUALITY GROCERY and PROVISIONS at reasonable prices
Albert Bell, 39 Western Road, Southall, London Districts served: Hanwell, Ealing, Greenford, Heston, Hounslow.

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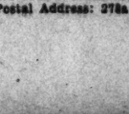

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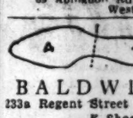

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Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
W. H. Woolfolk, Tucson, Ariz.
Miss Jane Barrett, Los Angeles.
Miss Virginia Crowther, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. F. Legge, Las Cruces, N. M.
Miss Katharine Wenzel, Allendale, N. J.
Miss Sara S. Stephenson, Los Angeles.
Miss Margaret H. Seule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
R. E. Richardson, Northwood Center, N. H.
Miss Eloise Patillo, Montgomery, Ala.
J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle, Wash.
Sidone Mallam, New Orleans, La.
Miss Mae Gray, Chicago.
Mrs. I. W. Edwards, Sibley, Iowa.
Miss Emil Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. M. W. Dean, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Pitz Dede, Henderson, Ky.
Miss Agnes B. Chamberlin, Cody, Wyo.
Miss Gladys V Brew, Butte, Mont.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodfords, Me.
Mrs. Olive P. Adams, Warren, Ohio.
Miss A F Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss F H Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
Miss M. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Mary Redmond, Huron, S. D.
Mrs. George N Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Clarissa Barker, Somerville, Mass.
Miss M. Goldsmas, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary O. Irving, New York City.
Miss Georgia A. Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. E. A. Whitney, Washington.
Miss Frances E. Buckland, Mill Valley, Calif.
Miss Betty Crozier, Bewaren, N. J.
Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Miss N. M. Chapman, Bristol, Eng.
Miss Frances Baines, London.

DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As many as 12 men have worked simultaneously on the nose of the huge head of George Washington being carved under the direction of Gutzon Borglum in the Black Hills.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"May we unite in" or "Let us—" (Miss M. K.)—"May" suggests that the speaker is seeking permission or assent. "Let," on the other hand, is a mild imperative and is commonly used in the announcement you mention.

Tiara (M. B.)—*Ti-ay'-ra* (*i* as in *ice*, first *a* as in *ace*, second as in *sofa*) is preferred. *Te-ah'-ra* is second choice.

Gape (S. L. T.)—Yes, preferably *gahp*, *a* as in *arm*. According to Webster's, *gape* (with *a* as in *ace*) is second choice; *gap* (*a* as in *cat*) is colloquial.

Apollos (N. S.)—*A-pol'-ahs* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *o* as in *pod*, second *a* as in *arm*—the two-dot *a* being given in the phonetic respelling to approximate the required short *o*, since the last syllable as *-os* might mislead the student into sounding the *o* as in *obey*.

Heralds (N. S., who asks if the first syllable is sounded *her*)—The *e* in "*her*" is sounded as the *u* in *urn*, *hur*. The *e* in "heralds," however, is short as in *help*, *hehr'-aldz*, *a* as in *account*. Not *hur'-uldz*.

"The political leaders of Great Britain respect each other" (Mrs. R. B.)—The diction gives an erroneous impression. The author should have written "one another," which indicates more than two; "each other" implies two. Certainly there are more than two political leaders in Britain.

Finish, complete (Mrs. R. L. J.)—These words are commonly regarded as exact synonyms; but we submit that a contractor may "finish" a house and leave it far from "complete." "Finish" usually implies accomplishment of all that was intended; "complete" indicates that nothing is lacking.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Dry Family

"Neither my father nor his father ever tasted a drop of liquor—nor have I."—*John D. Rockefeller Jr.*

The Paramount Issue

"In an hour when the cry for bread and for work fills the land, when lawlessness has created a national crisis, when American civilization rocks, and the whole world is impoverished, the national leadership of the Democratic Party has made the return of liquor its paramount issue." — *Dr. Daniel A. Poling.*

The World's Need

"Perhaps what the world needs more than anything else at this moment is an outbreak of good will and human understanding to overwhelm the suspicion and mistrust which has paralyzed trade and affected almost every relationship."—*Miss Jane Addams.*

The Lausanne Conference

"France rejoices in the success at Lausanne. We have shut our doors to passion."—*Premier Herriot.*

In Lighter Vein

Long Distance

Albert D. Lasker's pet story of the week is about the colored maid in the home of a friend who answered an imperative ring of the telephone.

"Yas'm," her mistress heard her say. And a second time:

"Yas'm." Then she added:

"It sho is," and hung up.

The telephone rang again immediately, and the girl made identically the same replies, then disconnected.

"What kind of conversation was that, Lucy?" she was asked. "What did they want?"

"Well, they asked if this was the Blank house, and I said yas'm, and then they asked if Mrs. Blank was home, and I told 'em yas," the girl answered. "Then they said, 'Long distance from Washington,' and I said 'It sho was.'"—*Chicago News.*

A New Cult

"Will you be married in your church or his?"

"His, I suppose. He's Presbyterian, but me—I'm radio."—*Baptist.*

The Girl: "What a romantic spot, George darling, I've got a feeling that you're going to ask me for my hand."

Unexpected Answer

Little Anna asked her father why he didn't have hair on top of his head. He answered: "For the same reason that grass won't grow on a busy street. You know why now, don't you?"

"Sure," she replied, "it can't get up through concrete."—*Austin News.*

For the Scrapbook

Irish Proverbs

The stars make no noise.

Health is better than flocks.

The covetous man is always in want.

One pair of good soles is worth two pairs of upper leathers.

Don't see all you see and don't hear all you hear.

Making the beginning is one-third of the work.

None know better where the shoe pinches than the wearer.

Hills that are far away always look the greenest.

What we can't get is just what suits us.

Many a shabby colt makes a fine horse.

A spur in the head is worth two in the heels.

The day of the storm is not the day for thatching.

If you buy a bad thing you will soon be buying again.

You cannot run and bark at the same time.

A sword, a spade and a thought should never be allowed to rest.

He is bad that will not take advice, but he is a thousand times worse who takes every advice.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SHOW at all times so strong a regard for truth, that your bare word shall carry more weight than the oaths of others.

—ISOCRATES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The first couple days in camp I certainly missed the friendly butcher and his supply of nice big bones—
And met the cook—
But today I discovered the camp kitchen—
And got pretty well acquainted with him—
And from now on I don't expect to miss the friendly butcher quite so much—
SNIFF
SNIFF

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Something to Remember

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

THE school children and their parents in a small town in Alabama played a fine joke on their two school-teachers last Halloween. Unfortunate circumstances had left the two sisters with a great many bills. The condition of the bank where the school funds were kept made their pay checks worthless.

Word was quietly passed around the community that the teachers had no food. On the evening when the boys were usually going around on their pranks, they were gleefully delivering supplies at the teachers' little cottage. There were sweet potatoes, salt, sugar, eggs, Irish potatoes, bread, cakes, jellies, jams, canned fruit and canned vegetables, and a fat Rhode Island Red hen. A load of wood was delivered at the back door, sawed and split for them.

The whole community arrived after evening chores were done to enjoy the huge Halloween joke. They enjoyed a happy, noisy frolic, and slipped away before the teachers could prepare a lunch for them from the precious supplies.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A proposed bill before the French Parliament forbids the award of the Legion of Honor to any foreigner who accumulated war profits by means of French Government contracts during the World War?

Alien airmen flying over German territory without permission are warned to turn back by means of a smoke bomb?

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was first published in sheet form in Philadelphia?

Costa Rica is known as the place where the Spaniards found the first gold in the New World?

The rates for radio programs after 6 p. m. are twice as high as those during the day?

Argentina has a decree which forbids women working between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m?

Rime-O-Grams

No. 16

Explorers

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

A scholar, a courtier,
A soldier, and rover
Once spread down his cloak
For a queen to walk over.

2.

This Puritan brave
Was a leader intrepid;
His method of courting,
However, seemed tepid.

3

Once sitting astride
The top of the world,
The flag of America
This hero unfurled.

4

He searched for a fountain
In which he might dip
To gain lasting youth—
But it gave him the slip.

5.

After traveling East,
Braving deserts and floods,
He returned with rich gems
Sewed up in his duds.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 16."

Brevities

Judge: The major leagues have adopted strict rules enjoining baseball players to keep their uniforms in good repair. So now it looks as though the Boston teams won't even have runs in their stockings.

Punch: Using a wireless set of his own make, a Nottingham boy tuned in America the first time he used it. It is hoped it will be a lesson to him.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: We never had much of a yearn to watch a Kentucky Derby, but we would like to get a look at some of the people who christen the horses.

Louisville Times: The millennium will have arrived when politicians can be sued for breach of campaign promises.

Oakland Tribune: There is nothing like a national convention for giving employment to badgemakers, peanut sellers and famous writers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Old Mill Still Works

"NOT such a bad Congress, after all." That in brief must be the judgment of the ordinary citizen as he sits back to review the work of the first session of the Seventy-second Congress. He may indulge a sigh of relief that the unsettling session is ended. But he will now for that very reason recognize more readily how much has been achieved.

Outstanding in the way of permanent legislation was the initiation of what will doubtless become the Twentieth Amendment, the Norris resolution for eliminating "lame duck" sessions of Congress and inaugurating presidential terms in January instead of March. Another important step was the enactment of the bill to limit the use of federal court injunctions in labor disputes and prevent enforcement of "yellow dog" contracts.

While concentration on emergency measures prevented final action on such important matters as railroad consolidation, regulation of buses, holding companies, and interstate power transmission, and held up new legislation on radio, unemployment insurance, bankruptcy, antitrust laws, and banking reform, much study was given to these questions and information gathered for future action. The time of Congress was occupied somewhat also with consideration of foreign affairs, prohibition, the Hoover moratorium and Philippine independence.

But the great part of congressional thought and energy was devoted to enactment of an emergency program to combat depression and restore economic stability. The chief item was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This agency for putting the strength of federal credit behind the weak spots in the nation's business structure has not brought so much help to the small borrower as had been hoped, but it probably prevented a general bank panic and has helped everyone by giving greater stability to business as a whole.

The Glass-Steagall bill promoted this same general effort by loosening Federal Reserve restrictions and credit. Expansion of Federal Land Bank credit and setting up of home loan banks were parallel moves in the same direction.

The levying of increased taxes and passage of economy measures designed to balance the budget caused the greatest trouble and disclosed most clearly the awkwardness of the American system for enacting the fiscal legislation.

With the possible exception of the first Congress of Woodrow Wilson, no Congress has ever seen the Executive playing such a large part in legislation. The entire reconstruction program was initiated by President Hoover, and he exercised a decisive influence on taxation, economy and relief measures, to say nothing of forestalling or vetoing legislation which he considered unwise.

This surprising result—in view of the Democratic control of the House and the Progressive balance of power in the Senate—was partly due to the fact that the reconstruction program was made a nonpartisan affair, with the Democrats giving loyal coöperation and making useful contributions in framing the necessary legislation. It was due also to the improved political ability of the President, and to his firm and energetic grasp of legislative needs. Most of all, it was due to the remarkable degree to which he was able to make himself the spokesman for the entire nation as against sectional and class interests which hampered Congress.

The record of the Seventy-second Congress indicates that, while clashing and clanking unconscionably at times, the legislative mill of the United States is still capable of grinding out grist for an emergency. At the same time, the record shows that the more efficient part of the mill operates not under the dome of the Capitol but under the roof of the White House. And any "well dones" which citizens may wish to extend to a hard-working Congress should certainly include a devoted and courageous President.

The Sportsman Speaks

GREAT athletes are often so modestly inarticulate that the great thoughts which arise from their battlings in sport seldom emerge from deeds into words. The athletic giants live publicly what they think privately, or perhaps it is the other way about, and they keep very quiet about it all, lest anyone should misunderstand.

But now and again one of them steps right out, as Steve Fairbairn, the world-famous Cambridge rowing coach, did in a letter to The Times, of London, the other day. He said, "Now that Henley is on once more, I want to ask oarsmen to notice their reactions after the race, and I will give a few of my own which linger in my memory."

Now Fairbairn's memory is that of an outdoor man who has done adventure-book stuff in various parts of the world, on foot, on horseback, on land and on water. *Très formidable,* as the French say. His greatest fame has been as an indomitable oarsman and, afterward, as an unorthodox rowing coach, with theories abundantly justified by success. The remarks he has shouted through his megaphone for several decades have been pungent and powerful rather than philosophic; but none of them has gone quite so deep, perhaps, as his written words to which we have referred.

He said, "Note, if beaten, what your feeling is. If you have felt you enjoyed your row, your practice work and your race have been on the right lines. You have done your best in practice to work the boat and you have done your best in the race. You have done your best for your club. You have not rowed for self-glorification, but have sunk self for side and in that esprit de corps you have learnt a valuable lesson for life. If you feel you have done badly, you have been rowing to win instead of only trying to do your best. You have been trying to beat the other crew, and have not realized the truth of the saying 'Never try to beat anybody, because there is only one man you can beat, and that is yourself; so do your best and give him every chance.' If you feel disgraced, you have been rowing for show and for self-glorification, so in future contests endeavor to sink self for side."

In these remarks lies the essence of sportsmanship, the teaching which the Olympic Games were founded to disseminate among the youth of all nations. In this, an Olympic year, they are worth pondering. Historians of the future will have to regard the spread of sport as one of the very greatest social phenomena of the twentieth century, and if more great sportsmen leave behind the expressed evidence of what they have learned from games-playing, it may well be that games (which are greater than the players of games) will be honored among the greatest media for human advancement.

The Paraguayan Election

WITH the election of Dr. Eusebio Ayala to the chief magistracy of Paraguay, the number of Latin-American "self-made" men has received a distinguished addition. Dr. Ayala was born of poor parents in a little Paraguayan village, and by his own efforts obtained the best his country had to offer in the way of an education. Not satisfied with this, he made his way to Germany, where he continued his studies. On returning to his native land he taught at the University of Asunción. Later he entered politics and private business. In the latter he amassed a fortune, and in the former he has risen to the highest office his fellow countrymen could bestow upon him.

The nation over whose destinies he will preside occupies a unique position in Latin America as a result of geographic, historical and racial factors. Paraguay, like Bolivia, has no seacoast, but is less isolated from the ocean lanes of travel by virtue of the magnificent rivers that touch its boundaries and cross its forests. Historically Paraguay stands out because it is the only Latin-American nation descended in colonial times from a purely religious community, and because more recently it nearly won a costly war against Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. Paraguay also offered to the world the subject for one of its great novels, "El Supremo," the story of a Paraguayan dictator. Racially, Paraguay is interesting because its population, though more than decimated by the Paraguayan war, is bilingual, speaking both Spanish and Guarani.

The main products of this nation are yerba maté and quebracho. The former is a tea which is popular in Latin America. Quebracho—which means break-ax, because the wood is so hard—is exploited for its tannin and for making cabinet furniture and railroad ties. Paraguay has attempted to improve its economic situation by encouraging immigration and establishing agricultural banks. In recent years thousands of Mennonites from the United States and Canada have made homes there.

Dr. Ayala comes to office at a trying time. In addition to economic problems he has to cope with a serious dispute with Bolivia over the Gran Chaco and a delicate relationship to Argentina. He brings to his task a ripe experience and a wide knowledge. When he is inaugurated in August it will be with the best wishes of a sympathetic world.

When the Hotel Guest Insists—

AT FIRST blush it would seem that an English hotel has reached the *n*th degree of fairness in its attitude toward its guests. Following a description of its charms, set forth in dignified British phraseology, shorn of all—or, at any rate, nearly all—superlatives or redundant verbiage, comes this reassuring statement culled from the hotel's quite alluring booklet:

> Unless you are completely satisfied we shall politely but firmly refuse to charge you.

This open-handed liberality makes such commonplace slogans as "the patron is always right" shrink to downright niggardliness, leaving the reader cold and unimpressed. It dwarfs the generosity of Mæcenas, the mantle of whose affluence must, quite obviously, have descended upon the management.

Carping critics of course there will be who will find a flaw in this ultramodern Bonifician attitude—captious, prying folk who will fuss around and discover some fly in the ointment. Suppose the parting guest insists on paying his bill willy-nilly, what then? Because, if the reader will turn back to that part of the announcement quoted above, he will see that the management, while determined always to be polite, nevertheless insists also on being firm. And everyone knows that when an Englishman is firm his immobility assumes a rocklike quality. Perhaps its nearest counterpart is found in that well-known New England trait which is best described as "set."

In such contingency, the hotel management might easily find itself confronted with the dilemma in which an American department store is stated to have found itself. Proceeding on the basis of its unshakable policy that the customer is always right, the store sought to remedy a certain matter altogether to the customer's advantage, an adjustment, however, which he obstinately declined, insisting that he wasn't right, but wrong.

So long as the hotel is dealing with Englishmen, the hypothetical case of a guest refusing free accommodation might lead to nothing more serious than letters to The Times, but argument with a foreigner standing upon his inalienable right to foot his bill might lead to international difficulties—who knows?—perhaps another little tangle for some League of Nations committee carefully to unravel.

Time for a Larger View

IN VIEWING the halts, the hesitations and the tentative advances which are made at international conferences, detached observers should not permit their disappointment to obscure their understanding. Each statesman is to a large extent the prisoner of his own public, and each public naturally hesitates to relinquish the full measure of what it has long felt it was entitled to demand.

Most of the statesmen of the world are sensible enough to know that, as long as demands are uncompromised and concessions are not made, their international effort is doomed to failure. Each hopes that the others will make the necessary concessions, and each deludes himself into thinking that an international failure will perhaps be no worse for his country than a paring down of its national claims.

For many months there has been an evermore-articulate demand that statesmen be courageous in compromise and that they endeavor not only to represent but to mold the public opinion behind them. Happily signs are now becoming visible that the public realizes the hopelessness of the outlook if national demands continue to be made unchanged. Particularly does this seem true in Germany and France.

Yet from its own point of view each state may have been right. France may have been justified in demanding full compensation for the devastated areas and that Germany must pay further. On the other hand, Germany could reply with justice that she has already paid more than enough to compensate France and that it is not Germany's fault if the allies so distributed these payments that France is not yet fully paid. The United States can plead that it is unfair to expect the American public to assume the burden of the post-armistice advances.

On armaments a similar impasse appears. Great Britain looks upon submarines as an offensive weapon and wishes to abolish them. France thinks they are defensive and its only protection against Great Britain's greater strength in capital ships. The United States, free from the danger of invasion, wishes restrictions on land armaments more far-reaching than European states, anxious about their security, are willing to accept.

Great Britain wishes to reduce the size of battleships. The United States, partly because of the Pacific and partly because of the political pressure which the navy exerts, wishes to retain dreadnoughts. So also the United States is cool to proposals for the abolition of private manufacture of arms. It pleads constitutional difficulties, probably fanciful, and quotes the arguments of arms manufacturers.

Who can deny that there is some justification for each position? Similar justifications and antinomies are apparent when one considers tariffs and commercial restrictions and other national policies.

In the Journal de Genève recently, M. William Martin declared that the notion of a general interest transcending national, selfish interests was gradually gaining ground. Statesmen, he declared, were finding their publics more mindful of the fact that economic forces had been warped for political reasons and more anxious for a return to sanity. "Not in the general interest" is a familiar phrase, and the vast majority of individuals yield to its dictates. "Not in the international interest" must similarly become a phrase to limit national demands, even though for each of them there may be some justification.

Whiskers by Law

LOOKING back over the pages of the family album, one finds that the bearded age, or the whiskers era, whichever it may be called, reached its full flower in America shortly after the middle of the last century. Hirsute adornment, worn in lambrequin, side-curtain and lace drapery effects, were the aspiration and final acquirement of practically all the young men of the period.

But the days of the goatee and the galways, the burnsides and the vandyke, and other fancy designs in facial architecture, soon gave way to the rapidly increasing demands of the then infant industry of mustache design. It was midway in the heyday of the full beard that the opening rush for the Pacific coast got under way and the whisker crop was transferred from the region east of the Mississippi to the fertile valleys of the great West.

And now one city in western United States has undertaken a whisker renaissance. Desiring to reëstablish as nearly as possible the scenic effects of its pioneer days, its city council has passed what is known as its whisker ordinance, which requires its adult male population to go unshaven until after observances to be held in August. There have been protests, and one disrespecting citizen has gone so far as to question its constitutionality and appear whiskerless before his fellow men. But on the whole the whisker drive seems likely to go over the top and give even the alfalfa fields a close contest for the bumper crop.

Editorial Notes

Connecticut River perch lay eggs in trees, but the best of this fish story is that when receding floods leave these "nests" dry, much of the spawn is saved, incubated and distributed to more than 200 lakes and ponds in the State.

Radio broadcasting in Canada is to be governed by a commission. A great deal of broadcasting in the United States seems to be by "permission"—of the copyright owners.

Advertising, an expert points out, is an indispensable tool of our economic comeback. But the advertisements themselves must be couched in terms that will permit no comeback.

Now that they are frying eggs by radio, will the static scramble them?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

"Champions of the Liquor Power"—Hotels and Prohibition—Freedom of the Press.

SINCE the two major political conventions gave to the manufacturers of intoxicating liquors promises that their highly profitable occupation—it isn't an industry—might be resumed, the papers have been full of statements as to the sums the brewers and distillers are prepared to spend. You might think that the money was to be paid into the public purse, so great is the gusto with which the Busch, Pabst and other brewing and distilling interests announce the millions they are ready to spend in reconditioning their plants. Of course, the public in the end pays for it all. The millions will flow back into the coffers of the alcoholic plutocrats. If they did not expect the return they would not make the initial expenditure.

A great many people, many of them highly estimable, are eagerly urging the changes in the law that will enable the brewers and distillers to resume their profitable trade. Some are animated by an appetite for liquor not conveniently met under prohibition. Others think, with good reason, that their income taxes will be materially reduced, if taxation can be shifted to the poor by means of a tax upon beer. Others despair of the enforcement of prohibition, or think it invades personal liberty, or see in it the cause of all present ills from juvenile delinquency to the existing depression. But one and all, the foes of prohibition, whatever the explanation they give of their attitude, are contributing to the return of the liquor power, to its reëstablishment as a political force, and as a factor in social debauchery.

I state these rather obvious facts because of the inclination of wet papers to denounce as bigoted and insolent anyone who describes men of high standing like President Butler of Columbia University, President Hutchins of Chicago University, or President Hopkins of Dartmouth College, as "champions of the liquor power." Whatever their reasons or explanations they are precisely that. Except for its championship by men of that type, it is improbable that the liquor power would today be boasting that it is within seeing distance of a victory over the prohibition policy of the nation.

* * *

I note that the principal association of hotel keepers has come out for the repeal of prohibition. When prohibition went into effect one of the most gratifying features of the general acceptance of it was the loyal and commendable way in which hotel keepers as a whole bowed to it. They made little protest, some even saying that the barroom feature of their business had long been more of a detriment than a source of profit. Indeed the attitude of hotel keepers as a class was so thoroughly law-abiding that there was little public criticism when they announced that the loss of profit from their barrooms was such that they would be forced to make it up by adding one or two dollars a day to the price of their guest rooms.

Should their present demand for the repeal of the prohibition amendment be effective, will they reduce their prices in the same proportion as they raised them when the nation went dry? They have a fair retort to the question in the fact that prohibition and high war prices came in at about the same time. The high prices would probably have forced increased hotel rates even had the hotel barroom not been abolished. And the end of high prices is already forcing down hotel rates, even though it will be years before the prohibition amendment is repealed—if it ever shall be, which I doubt.

* * *

Prof. Ralph L. Crossman of the University of Colorado sends me a copy of his pamphlet on "Freedom of the Press in 1932." It is a well-written discussion of assaults upon that slogan of journalists in all climes. The writer gives especial attention to the Minnesota law, which the United States Supreme Court dismissed as unconstitutional.

It is perhaps natural, but none the less unfortunate, that in nearly every recent case of an assault upon the freedom of the press the occasion for the protest has been furnished by papers or individuals guilty of such unprofessional conduct that, while it was easy to attack the restrictive law it was not so easy to prove that the immediate sufferers were not getting exactly what they deserved. The American Society of Newspaper Editors has had several of these cases before it and I think I am right in saying that in not a single instance did it find the editor in distress or a character that justified the society in upholding him, or his actions.

Which fact suggests that while journalists should be alert to denounce and repel attacks on the freedom of the press, they should be equally alert to denounce those of their own calling whose methods make such attacks inevitable, and almost excusable. What a section of the press did in the Lindbergh case seems to me to merit condemnation almost as severe as that awaiting the still undetected murderers. Perhaps the latter would have been detected had all the papers maintained the restrained and commendable attitude that characterized a few. Freedom of the press, like democratic institutions, will endure just as long as it is not abused.

Books of Current Interest

The Pied Piper of Munich

Man and Technics: A Contribution to a Philosophy of Life, by Oswald Spengler. New York: Knopf. $2.

IN THE war the English-speaking people adopted a new word to express the mental attitude which denied the possibility of victory. That word was defeatism. Herr Spengler is the latter-day philosopher of defeatism. In the despair provoked by post-war disturbance, he had a great vogue, because he expressed the disillusion which engulfed so many people when they saw that a new world "fit for heroes to live in" was not all ready for occupancy. But they soon forgot their disillusionment in the joy of that "first effort," as Sir Arthur Salter calls it, which effected rehabilitation.

The second trial has now come, and with it a new volume from the philosopher's study at Munich, the forerunner of a much bigger work. It will be read eagerly by those who have been repulsed by the rebound of the first effort to the point of loss of faith. Fresh recruits to the ranks of the disillusioned will join the throng at Herr Spengler's feet. To them it will be balm to know that "optimism is cowardice," that "only dreamers believe that there is a way out," and that "to cherish any illusion whatever is deplorable."

If, as Mr. G. Bernard Shaw says, style is force, Herr Spengler is a great stylist. This new volume is not half so turbid as its predecessor, "The Decline of the West." It rushes forward in a torrent of ratiocination. Learning and experience which rise up to confute the hurrying philosopher are brushed aside with the majesty of one who believes that only he knows the way.

* * *

The gloomy philosopher follows the familiar cycle theory of civilization. But his approach is entirely his own: Always the beast of prey, man started to conquer his environment with the hand, then the tool, and, finally, the machine. In the process he put on an artificial garment called culture. After growth and bloom, Culture emerged into Civilization, the stage of decay, in which Western, or "Faustian," civilization, is now wallowing, imprisoned in the artificiality of its own technics. In this new book the end looms nearer. The impetus, of course, is the "inward necessity" which lies at the core of Spenglerism, but it is apparently united with a shove from Eastern cultures. The colored peoples, with whom, for the purpose of a generalization, he classes the Russians, do not feel and live in technics. They use them against the West; and all along the line Herr Spengler sees the western world in retreat before the non-Faustians.

Herr Spengler's illustrations of the ways in which the non-Faustians are encompassing the ruin of the Faustians are singularly inept. He writes of the "dangerous competition" of the primitive methods used by the tropical laborer with the modern plantation technique introduced by the European. He is apparently thinking of rubber. It is true that the outpouring of rubber in the last ten years has been due in part to the development of native tapping. But the palm for economy lies with the plantation, and native tapping has been the first to bow to the advent of unremunerative prices—not the plantation, which can keep up production at profitable levels long after the lone laborer has moved to other occupations in search of a better price for his labor.

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None will deny that there is something wrong with the internal organization of modern technics. But Herr Spengler is just as weak in illustrating the "machine defeating its own purposes" as in invoking examples of the assault upon it from Asiatic competition. He points out that in the great cities the value of the automobile has been destroyed by its numbers. One gets to one's destination quicker on foot. But it is absurd to use this as an argument to show a fundamental law of decay at work. In the one case that comes to my knowledge the explanation is nothing more abstruse than the nepotism of the city administration. It could be overcome merely by voting at the polls.

Nor is it correct to say that the simple horse plow of the small cultivator is driving out the motor implement because it is more economical. Tell that to the Kremlin! Solely because of the motor implement, the Russians two years ago were competing in the home markets of the Danubian farmers, who are not so blessed.

Economists are beginning to agree that the present condition of society is "something more than a crisis," in the sense, however, that it is something more than a phase in the business cycle. Many of them believe that it has its roots, not in the usual ebb and flow phenomenon of business activity, not in the disturbances associated with the World War, but in the fundamental defect of modern technics—which is that the machine is replacing the man as a producer all along the industrial and agricultural front, without at the same time providing adequate means of consuming its products.

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To know the problem is to be halfway on the road toward its correction. But that is beyond the scope of society or the "born leaders" until the generality of folk alter their thinking habits accordingly. Will man's thinking ever be able to envisage man's first duty as distributing for community service, not in superproducing for individual profit? Those who see with Hu Shih, the Chinese philosopher, the spiritual quality in material civilization will not doubt it. Men are still possessed of what Meredith once called the "rapture of the forward view." And it is therefore far more "natural" (within Herr Spengler's terminology) to work toward the goal to which it points than to sit around waiting "honorably" for civilization to plunge headlong into the Spenglerian abyss.

H. B. ELLISTON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Building for the Future

WE HAVE always liked the story of the three men who were constructing a brick wall. Someone asked one man what he was doing. He replied, "I am earning $16 a day." When the second man was asked the same question, he said, "I am laying brick." But the third man answered the interrogator by stating that he was building a cathedral. It seems to sum up, in a brief and interesting manner, the various viewpoints from which different individuals look at their work.

The one man cannot see beyond the almighty dollar. He does not start work until the exact minute when he is supposed to and he quits at the first blast of the whistle. His every thought is, "How much is there in it for me?" We all know the type and, while they are perhaps successful financially, we wonder just how much they get out of life.

The second man can see nothing except the drudgery of the job. He feels that he has to do something to make a living, and perhaps this method pays as well and requires as little effort as any other. He gets out of it all he can, shifting to others every burden that he can possibly avoid carrying. It's a dull, drab existence and he makes no effort to improve it.

The third man loves his job and he sees beyond that particular day's work and the pay envelope on Saturday night. He is just as much an artist as the painter or the poet. He can see, in the building that he is working on, the beautiful cathedral that will stand as a monument through the years to come of his efforts. It is of men of this type that the nation is proud. They have vision, and they are willing to work for ideals, realizing that their struggles of today will bring comfort and joy and happiness to a future generation.

It was a wise man who said, "Without vision the people perish." If we can keep our ideals and stand up to the rack in face of criticism, abuse and discouragement and if we can put our heart into the job that is ours at present to do, we are keeping the faith and fulfilling the trust that is ours as citizens of this great nation.—*Ellenville (N. Y.) Press.*